

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1914
By the Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1914—VOL. VI., NO. 46

PRICE TWO CENTS

EMPLOYER SAYS MEN OF LARKIN UNION MUST GO

Dublin Master Declares They
Should Be Left Out of Consideration—"We Shall Have No
Business if We Have Them"

GLAD TO HELP MEN

Education of Most Just and
Fundamental Sort Said to Be
Only Bridge Between View-
points, Aims and Standards

DUBLIN—One of the representatives of the Monitor in Dublin has just had the advantage of a long talk with one of the great employers on the subject of the industrial situation.

The present position, this gentleman declared, might drag on almost indefinitely. This would be a great pity, not from the employers' point of view, but for the men. It would leave a large number of men with no occupation, and some of these did not wish for any, as long as they were fed.

A good workman would always find employment. He knew of one man who left his work but after a time offered to return. His former employer would willingly have taken him back if he would have given up the Transport Union. He would not, so a very good position was found for him in England.

"We have no quarrel with the men," he continued. "We are very anxious to help them, but we cannot have men belonging to Larkin's union in Dublin. Let them go elsewhere; we shall have no business or trade if we have them to work for us."

"There are really a good many manufacturers in Dublin, but their business has been greatly injured. All who have not stopped altogether are working under great difficulties. The coal merchants say that orders for coal for furnaces are not as heavy as usual and one business whose bill for timber for cases averaged £150 a month only paid £35 last month. While the traders are in difficulties along the quays men stand outside the public houses with their hands in their pockets and declare they have more food than they had before, with no need to work for it."

"The employers and employees must learn to understand one another. The great difficulty lies in the wide difference between their points of view, aims and standards. The speakers on the labor side accentuate the class differences, too. Nothing, I believe, can make a bridge out education, but it must be the right sort of education, not the hard, dry teaching that man must be honest because it is the best policy. It needs a higher standard of right than that, yes, the Sermon on the Mount."

TRIAL OF LIPTON AGENTS AND ARMY OFFICERS BEGINS

LONDON—The trial was commenced Saturday of eight representatives of the firm of Lipton, Limited, and eight honorary officers of the regular forces under the corrupt practices act. The civilians number amongst them two directors of the Lipton firm, one former general manager and two departmental managers. The soldiers consist of six regimental quartermasters and two sergeants.

The charge is that the Lipton officials organized a scheme of bribery and corruption to obtain and maintain canteen contracts, and that the soldiers accepted bribes and connived at the attempt. The charge, though not so serious, bears a close resemblance to the recent Krupp scandal in Germany.

WAR DEPARTMENT STAND ON MILITIA PAY EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Garrison has just issued a statement in regard to proposed militia legislation which is making it clear that the war department is not committed to the theory of paying the militia.

He said if the details of a bill could be agreed upon which contained all those advantages to the federal government which the advocates of the practice argued would show the desirability and advisability of adopting the system of militia pay, he would take the matter up with the President.

WOMAN MAKES COOPERATION PLEA TO IMPROVE CAMBRIDGE

Secretary of City Planning Board Declares Much Time
Can Be Spared to Aid Men in Correcting Con-
ditions, Beautifying Properties for Civic Betterment

Cooperation with practically every board or commission in Cambridge is contemplated by its city-planning board in order to secure property and street improvements, according to Mrs. Stella R. McKenzie, secretary of the board, and one of the first women in the state to occupy such a position. Her appointment was made Oct. 14, 1913.

In speaking of the work which she has taken up, Mrs. McKenzie says, "I want it understood that I am not a suffragist. I believe that a woman's first duty is in the home. Then, if she finds spare time, it is well enough to put it in aiding the men in so far as is possible in improving the conditions under which we are. She does not need to vote to do this. The men are only too willing to accept the assistance of any women who are interested in civic, governmental or patriotic work and the vote would not increase her efficiency in any way."

"I can do just as much on the planning board, for instance, as I could were I able to vote. I am interested in the matters which the board was formed to correct and improve and I am determined to take an active part in all of the board's deliberations."

"Just what we will do in the immediate future has not as yet been determined. Mayor J. Edward Barry, of Cambridge, is to call the board together within a week or so when, it is expected, members of the sanitary survey commission of Harvard University will probably be present. This is in line with the policy of the members of our board and the mayor. Not only will we cooperate with this commission but with practically every board or commission in the city."

"We will interest as many of the property owners as possible in order to induce them to improve their estates. We anticipate that as soon as some of them get started others will fall into line."

"With a little cooperative effort the city of Cambridge could be greatly improved from a point of view of beauty. Possibly competitions might be arranged in various sections for the best garden

WILLIAM O'BRIEN MAKES PLEA FOR VOTE ON IRISH HOME RULE

Leader in Manifesto to Supporters Declares Proposed
Government Ought to Be Made Object of Substan-
tial Advancement Rather Than of Terror to Minority

DUBLIN—The success of the Redmond party in municipal elections in Cork, which has been used as an argument that Mr. O'Brien's influence in the south is waning, has met with a characteristic reply from the head of the All For Ireland League.

Mr. O'Brien has issued a manifesto to his supporters in which he declares that he is resigning his seat for Cork and will fight for it again if Mr. Redmond's party has the temerity to oppose him as the champion of conciliation in the Ulster struggle.

The defeat, he says, of six Protestant home-rule candidates before the battle cry of "Up with the Mollys," has made it impossible for him to permit this orgy of intolerance to deceive the people of Great Britain. His only usefulness in public life, he declares, is his right to speak for the half-million Nationalists of the south who are passionately convinced that home rule can and ought to be made an object of substantial advantage rather than of terror to the Protestant minority.

Mr. Redmond's followers, he says, have thought the present patriotic moment to be an attempt to wipe off the face of the earth every man who disputes their ascendancy. This is a matter in which there must be no possible ground left for equivocation. The only democratic way of solving the question is by consulting the people at the polls. No effort, he winds up, will be spared by him to have a ballot of the people of Cork, for or against a policy of con-

in a given locality. That would induce property holders to make some move. "I think that some concerted effort should be made to improve the conditions of the working people. In fact the possibilities of this board are practically without any limitation."

Mrs. McKenzie is the wife of Dr. J. Robert McKenzie, of 897 Massachusetts



MRS. STELLA R. MCKENZIE

avenue, Cambridge. Before her marriage she was Stella Frances Ripley, being descended from the Ripleys of Plymouth. She is a graduate of the Amherst school of oratory, a member of the Hannah Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., the Parliament Law Club and other organizations. She was secretary of the commission which had charge of erecting the memorial flag staff in Cambridge.

ference, conciliation and consent, taken with the peacefulness and freedom befitting the solemnity of the issue. At present Cork is represented by two independent Nationalists, William O'Brien and Maurice Healy, who defeated the Redmondite candidates at the last election by some 600 votes.

NAVY YARD'S BID FOR SUPPLY SHIP BEING VERIFIED

Engineers Going Over Figures at
Request of Government to See
There Is No Mistake

Engineers in the hull and machinery divisions of the Charlestown navy yard are reforging their bid for the construction of the \$1,425,000 supply ship. The local yard's bid was the lowest and the Washington officials returned the figures for verification.

In two weeks the task will be completed and Washington informed of the result. Award of the contract will probably follow soon after. If the local yard obtains the contract, as is expected here, the employees will be kept busy for many months.

It is reported that the receiving ship North Carolina is to be relieved by the New Jersey when that vessel arrives from Mexico Thursday. The North Carolina is held in first reserve.

LAY WORKERS AT MEETING PRAISE CLERICAL ACTION

Resolution Expresses Gratitude to
Bishops for Extending a Wel-
come to the Non-Conformists

LONDON—A conference of lay workers at a meeting held on Saturday in Church House at Westminster passed a resolution assuring the bishops of Mom-basa and Uganda of their gratitude for welcoming non-conformists to holy communion. A letter was also read from Sir Edward Clarke which, referring to the Kikuyu controversy, declared that the battle was a layman's and that laymen would win and banish the medieval corruptions which, though rejected at the reformation, were struggling to creep back.

Sir Edward, besides being a leading churchman, is one of the most distinguished of Unionist law officers in London.

DEMOBILIZATION IN SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE IS STARTED

LONDON—The South African strike is collapsing under the pressure of martial law. For the time being the men seem to be completely defeated and an order has been issued demobilizing certain of the commandos, though those retained will still amount to some 30,000 men.

The most important event of the week-end has been the arrest of Creswell, labor member of the House of Assembly.

Accounts of his arrest vary considerably, some declaring that he was merely engaged in conversation with friends, and others that he was attempting to address an assembly of strikers. Cables are, however, at present so strictly censored that the exact facts of the situation are somewhat difficult to arrive at.

The wholesale measures of General Botha's method of suppression may, however, be gathered from the fact that the strikers on East Rand were actually rounded up by commandos and arrested to a man. On the arrival of General Beyers a certain number of the prisoners, apparently absolutely unconcerned in the strike, were released, but the incident is declared in many quarters to be typical of the government's method of attacking strikers as strikers and not for intimidation or violence.

Now that the strike has been forcibly crushed, the explanations of the government and complaints of the unions will be awaited with very great interest, for the question at stake is an immensely serious one and it is obvious that forcing men back to work, if they have legitimate grievances, without redressing those grievances, is a policy fraught with disaster to the future.

NEW SCHEDULE OF B. & M. TRAINS IS IN EFFECT TODAY

While the new schedule for the Boston & Maine passenger train service is in effect today so far as the operating department is concerned, it is not assured of standing permanent until approved by Morris McDonald, president, and Benjamin Campbell, vice-president in charge of traffic, who are in conference concerning it today.

New trains are being added today to fill out the definite time table as completed late Saturday night and which is a modified schedule estimated to accommodate about 70 per cent of the traffic such as it was prior to the destruction of tower A that controlled all movements in and out of the North terminal station.

If the new schedule is approved it will remain permanent until the completion of the fireproof tower and installation of new equipment. The later theater trains which the road was authorized by the public service commission to discontinue ran Saturday night for the last time.

COL. VON REUTER GETS DECORATION

BERLIN—The name of Colonel von Reuter of the ninety-ninth regiment, famous for the part taken by him in the recent Zabern incident, appears in the list of decorations just issued from the palace.

SIR EDWARD CARSON URGES ULSTERITES TO STAND FIRM

BELFAST—Sir Edward Carson, who is on a visit to Lord Londonderry at Mount Stewart, reviewed the East Belfast regiment on Saturday in the grounds of Colonel Chichester at Ormiston. The regiment mustered 3267 strong, with 174 officers. Sir Edward, in company with General Richardson and Colonel Chichester, inspected the regiment previous to the march past.

Addressing the men, Sir Edward de-

HAGAN RECOUNT REVEALS ONLY MINOR CHANGES

Defeated Candidate for Council
Not Expected to Cut Down
Lead of 366 Votes Held by
Councilor-Elect W. H. Woods

MR. KEARNS INCLUDED

Law Requires That the Ballots
Cast for the One Ranking Next
Above and the One Next Be-
low Shall Also Be Gone Over

Minor changes were shown by the recount of the city election figures today, but there was no change in the relative positions of Henry E. Hagan, who was defeated by William H. Woods for the city council by 366 votes. In all there are 17 wards being counted. Mr. Hagan asked for the recount.

Results of the recount of the votes in two of the wards show that in ward 26 William H. Woods lost two votes, Patrick A. Kearns, an unsuccessful candidate, seven votes, and Henry E. Hagan one vote. In ward 24 Mr. Woods lost seven, Mr. Kearns 15 and Mr. Hagan gained six.

To recount Mr. Hagan's votes the law requires that the vote of the candidate ranking next above and next below shall also be counted. This includes Mr. Kearns, whose vote was more than 3000 less than Mr. Hagan's. Mr. Hagan was the only one of the three Citizens Municipal League candidates for council who was defeated.

Petitions properly signed were filed within the time limit for all wards but 7, 11, 13, 17 and 18.

Mr. Woods' friends say that if any change is made it will be slight, and will as likely favor Mr. Woods as much as Mr. Hagan.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN SOUTH BOSTON TO BE DEDICATED

Formal Exercises Opening \$172-
000 Structure to the People
Include Address by Mayor

Formal exercises in dedication of South Boston's new \$172,000 municipal building will take place tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Following the ceremony at which Mayor Fitzgerald will deliver the principal address the structure will be opened to the public for inspection.

Three choirs of numbers will be sung by children from the Frederic W. Lincoln school. The municipal orchestra will participate in the program. Officers of the South Boston high school regiment will act as ushers.

Situated on East Broadway between G and H streets, the new municipal building of modified colonial architecture will provide accommodations for the South Boston court and the public library. On the third floor is an assembly hall which seats about 1200. Court sessions are already being held in the new building.

A reception and dinner will be tendered to Judge Joseph D. Fallon, for more than 30 years judge in the municipal court, Thursday night in the assembly hall of the building.

Governor Walsh and Mayor Fitzgerald will be among the speakers.

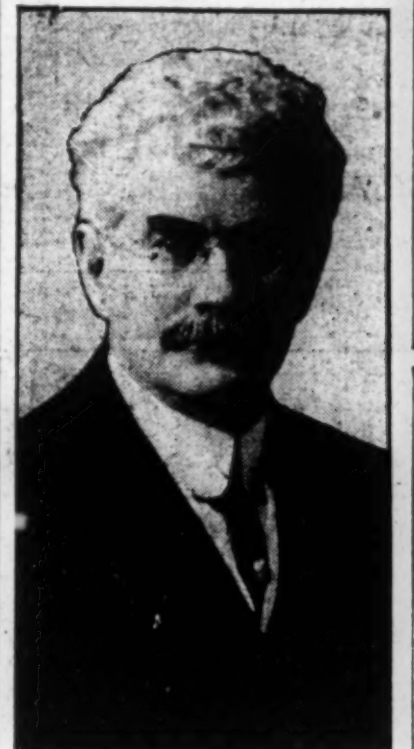
LEYLAND LINER DUE TOMORROW

Although due Sunday, the Leyland liner Victorian, on her first trip here for a year, will not arrive until tomorrow from Liverpool. At 9 p. m. Sunday night, the Victorian was 550 miles east of Boston lights, according to a wireless message received here today. Among the 13 cabin passengers aboard the steamer are: Mr. and Mrs. E. Symonds and child, Mrs. C. Rideout, Mrs. Hardy and son, A. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, Miss M. Maher and Miss May Wallace.

ADAMSON BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON—The House today passed the Adamson bill giving officers of the public health service control of sanitary conditions on common carriers.

CENTRAL FIGURE IN TODAY'S RECOUNT



HENRY E. HAGAN

EVERETT SELECTS SITE FOR CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING

Special Commission Buys Wilmet
R. Evans Estate at Junction of
Broadway and High Streets

For a location for a new central school building, the special commission of Everett citizens of which Nelson P. Brown is chairman has purchased the Wilmet R. Evans estate, junction of Broadway and High streets. The price was \$1500, or \$2000 less than the assessed valuation.

The commission has also received from Albert W. Parlin deed to a tract of land in the rear of High and Lexington streets. The original deed of gift specified that the land be used for playground purposes, but a subsequent deed has been given permitting the use of the land for school purposes as well.

Upon this property and the Evans property which adjoins it on the Broadway side, the commission will erect a 12-room brick schoolhouse, which will be erected on the unit system leaving opportunity to build additions from time to time. The schoolhouse will face Broadway and will be placed about 150 feet back from the street.

The commission has also purchased a lot on Floyd street for a location for an eight room schoolbuilding. The lot has a frontage of 400 feet and about an equal depth. No selection of a lot in the Mt. Washington district has yet been made but it is probable that one will be purchased within a few days. A second eight room building will be erected in the Mt. Washington district. The cost of the three buildings is estimated at \$200,000.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE MOVE TO END D. & H. STRIKE

Official of New York Labor
Commission and of Federal
Board on Way to Albany

ALBANY, N. Y.—Through the efforts now being made by federal and state boards of arbitration a speedy settlement of the strike of about 5000 employees of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, which started this morning, is expected to be brought about. William L. Chambers, member of the new government board of mediation and conciliation is endeavoring to work through union members. G. W. W. Hanger, secretary of the board of mediation and conciliation, and State Commissioner James J. Lynch are both expected here this afternoon.

Clifford Sims, vice-president and general manager of the road, will meet Mr. Hanger here this afternoon. President Loree declared the road would have no statement to make until after this meeting.

The cause of the strike is largely the refusal of the company to reinstate two former employees.

Not a train on the road has been operated since 5:30 o'clock. Thousands of persons who commute from outside suburbs were unable to get to work at the usual time.

SERVICE BOARD IN NEW QUARTERS

Public service commissioners have moved into their new quarters at 1 Beacon street, occupying the entire seventh floor. Electricians are busy adjusting the lighting fixtures and the furniture is being put into place. Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, arranged his record today and the first hearing in the new quarters will be held tomorrow.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON—The supreme court today adjourned today without deciding the intermountain rate or other important cases.

BUSINESS GROWS BY NEW TARIFF, SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Calls Unfounded
Those Reports Which Hold
That Volume of Trade Has
Been Hindered by New Rates

CONTRARY IS THE CASE

Chief Executive Also Denies
That He Has Told Any One
That He Favors Permitting
Railroads to Increase Rates

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today declared unfounded reports that business generally had suffered through operation of the new tariff law. He told callers that the contrary was the case. The smaller business interests of the country, the President insisted, have greatly increased their volume of trade since the new tariff went into effect.

The chief executive admitted that certain industries which are dependent on the railroads for equipment orders and the like have suffered somewhat. He believed, however, that it is only a question of a short time when these industries, too, will find business increasing.

The President denied that he has told any one that he favored permitting the railroads to increase their rates. He admitted that he has ideas on this subject, but explained that because the interstate commerce commission is now endeavoring to determine whether there is legal reason to grant the railroads' (Continued on page eight, column one)

SPEAKERS GET READY FOR PEACE CONTEST DEBATE

Prizes Are Offered Both to State
Rivalry and for the General
Meeting at Mohonk

Although Harvard University will not be represented in the Massachusetts intercollegiate oratorical contest this year, a local competition will be held probably under the auspices of the Speakers Club, for which Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, announces a special prize of \$50.

Students of Boston College have just announced their intention to send a candidate to the state contest. Other colleges in this section which will be represented are Boston University, Tufts College and Clark University. Prizes which are offered by the Massachusetts Peace Society for the intercollegiate contest are first \$100, second \$75.

The subjects of the orations will relate to international peace and arbitration. The competition will probably be held in Boston April 15. The winner of the first prize will speak in a group contest of eastern colleges, and the winners of a group contest will go to the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, where after a final competition the national prizes will be awarded.

W. E. HURLEY IS INSPECTOR OF CITY POSTOFFICE

Word was received today from Washington by Chief Postoffice Inspector Lawrence Letherman at the Federal building, of the promotion of Postoffice Inspector William E. Hurley to be city inspector in this city at \$2000 per annum. Mr. Hurley for more than a year has been chief inspector in the Connecticut division with headquarters at New Britain, Conn., at \$1700 per annum and expenses. In his new position he will also receive \$2000 a year salary. He succeeds Raymond Gray who goes to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Hurley entered the inspection branch of the postoffice seven years ago after serving as a letter carrier at the South Boston station. First he was in the Chicago division. Later St. Louis, and about four years ago New England. He was located in the Boston office.

A little more than a year ago Chief Letherman assigned him to Connecticut with headquarters at New Britain. He will assume his new duties as city inspector at once.

AUTHORITY TO ERECT FOUNTAIN GIVEN ART BOARD

Authority was given the art commission by Mayor Fitzgerald today to contract for the Copenhagen drinking fountain to be erected in Park square at a cost of \$5000 from the fund left by Mehitabe C. C. Wilson of Cambridge. The fund also provided \$5000 for maintenance.

RUTLAND RAILROAD WINS

WASHINGTON—The supreme court today affirmed the lower court's injunction against the Vermont public service commission's order to the Rutland railroad to improve its depot at Vergennes.

Russia Exhibits Interest in Aegean Clerical Retreat

SITUATION OVER MT. ATHOS STIRS UP THE GRECIANS

Russian Threat of Political Interference Said to Have as Object the Strengthening of Its Religious Influence There

ISSUE IS PERPLEXING

(From the Monitor special correspondent)
ATHENS, Greece—Just a few hours' sail from Salonika, jutting out from the mainland like a tongue garnished with evergreens and forming the eastern boundary of the gulf, lies the retreat of the monks of the Orthodox church.

It is a land of wondrous beauty and looks, from afar, like a mighty forest rising up out of the Aegean waters. And then if you approach its shores, you see plain, severe but majestic monasteries lowering sometimes above the trees, or poking their plain stone walls and red-tiled roofs through gaps in the never ending woods.

On this mountainous peninsula live thousands of monks who wear black skirts, jack boots, funny pot hats, long, unkempt hair and shaggy untrimmed whiskers. No woman has ever set foot upon the sacred soil.

Oxen are drawing their antiquated plows on the rich arable land; horses are pulling quaint native carts on the roads; donkeys are perched standing in the fields idly switching flies from off their backs with their tails; domestic fowl are snatching a scanty existence on the roadside; pariah dogs are devouring edible refuse. These apparently uninteresting and superfluous details are worthy of note, because the visitor will learn that all creatures on the promontory, four-legged as well as two-legged, are exclusively of the male sex. Nothing female is allowed on Mt. Athos.

The population of this truly remarkable mountain, which is periodically the object of worldwide interest, is composed of the inhabitants of 21 monasteries and a number of smaller monastic institutions called "Skyls." In addition to repeating prayers and engaging in solitary meditation, the monks till the soil, make wine, engage in acute discussions on points of ritual and dogma which occasionally terminate fatally.

It will doubtless be remembered that so serious a schism recently developed between the Russian monks as to whether the actual name of "Jesus" was or was not divine that free and fatal fights became frequent, and the heretics were ultimately ejected from the peninsula by Russian soldiery and transported to Russia.

Under the Turkish regime the monks enjoyed complete autonomy. They governed themselves by a council composed of one representative from each monastery, and they acknowledged only the authority of the Patriarchate. Since, therefore, 17 out of the 20 monasteries are Greek, the others are Slav, and since again the Patriarch is the head of the Greek church, it goes without saying that Hellenic influence predominated on the mountain.

There is but one Russian monastery on Mt. Athos, St. Panteleimon, but it is at the same time the largest. Most of the "Skyls," however, are also Russian and some of them are bigger than the Greek monasteries. The Russian church, being powerless to establish additional monasteries, has added monks and lands to her unique institution with a lavish hand, and, since the "Skyls" cannot hold property, she has endowed them with other forms of wealth with equal liberality.

The inevitable result of this policy has been that today one Russian monastery and five Russian "Skyls" hold a population at once more numerous and more wealthy than that housed by all the other institutions combined. The natural consequence is that if ever Russia can succeed in amending the constitution so as to introduce the principle of "one man one vote" instead of "one monastery one vote" her representatives will secure the majority on the administrative council.

Russia has persistently endeavored to get her finger deeper into the Mt. Athos pie. An attempt made at the Berlin conference singularly failed, and the Powers then laid it down that the monastic constitution was to remain unchanged. Now, following the territorial changes in the Balkans and the reconsideration of so many quasi-international questions by the concert, she has returned to the attack.

The Tsar's ministers are credited with an attempt to force upon the monks a government by "Condominium," in which all the governments whose state churches have monasteries on Mt. Athos shall be represented. This proposal naturally implies that of all the great Powers Russia alone would have a voice in the management of affairs, and as Russia is great and the other states are small, it goes without saying that Russian influence would speedily become the paramount factor. Hence the theory that the Muscovites are in reality seeking to secure Daphne, the monastic port of call, as a future naval base in the Aegean.

Needless to say the proposal has set a cat among the pigeons in the Greek settlement. These brethren, who fat-

ten upon Byzantine history and whose minds are unversed in the hard facts of daily life or the duplicity of modern diplomacy regard King Constantine XII as the heaven sent descendant of the Byzantine kings, come with a divine mission to chase away the last shadow of Turkish jurisdiction, and to unite them once more with the mother land.

Whatever may be King Constantine's own views upon the divine right of monarchs, he to them possesses that attribute of kingship, and that, for our immediate purpose, is sufficient. There is, in point of fact, no more reason that Russia should be allowed to meddle in the affairs of Mount Athos because of the presence of Russian monks, than there is that the Sultan should have a predominant voice in the administration of Janina because the majority of its inhabitants are Turkish.

But it may be seriously questioned whether Russia does really wish to add Mt. Athos to her other troubles, and to provoke thereby the suspicions of other powers, who could, did they so desire, also advance valid claims to representation. The diplomacy of St. Petersburg

is sometimes clumsy but generally what the French call "fin," and it is a perhaps unfortunate fact that in the political hemisphere today people who aim at the moon usually hit something. We live in an age of conciliation and we have but to bid for the impossible to effectually establish a claim for compensation.

It is probable therefore that the Russian threat of political interference at Mount Athos has for its object nothing more serious, for the rest of the world than a strengthening of the Russian religious influence on the mountain. It is not unlikely that if and when the Tsar's statesmen are approached with a view to compromise they will propose the elevation of the Russian "skyls" into monasteries and something in the nature of proportional representation based upon population. Their ready-made ultimatum, it is not unreasonable to suppose is: "Give us increased power locally and we will permit the religious government to be maintained, thwart us, and we will introduce a political regime."

This appears a comparatively simple proposition on paper, but alterations in

the constitution of Mount Athos depend not upon the Greek government, but upon the Patriarchate, and while King Constantine's ministers can doubtless bring sufficient pressure to bear upon his very divine holiness, they would do so at the risk of setting themselves at variance with the church. That is a thing which cannot be done with impunity by any Balkan government, and in strict justice to the Greeks it must always be remembered that it is the church which kept the fires of Hellenism aglow throughout the dark ages of Turkish rule and Macedonian intrigue.

That, I believe, is the question of Mount Athos as it exists today. Whether the Greek government will screw up its courage and approach Russia direct with a view to a settlement, or whether they will prefer to abstain from actual participation, leave the matter to Europe and thus absolve themselves from any responsibility, it is impossible yet to say. The situation is exceedingly difficult from an administrative point of view, and it is undoubtedly one of the most perplexing of the many issues which confront M. Venizelos today.

FIBER CLAD TRIBE DISCOVERED IN NEW GUINEA



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Woman dressed in bark in mountain heights of unexplored country penetrated by Cecil Ball

TRADE EDUCATION TO BE STARTED IN GLASGOW SCHOOLS

Technical College to Be Relieved of Too Great Pressure in Some of Its Evening Classes

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—A few months ago the school board of Glasgow carefully considered a general scheme for trades classes, to be held in the school board schools situated in favorable industrial localities, and thus relieving the technical college of too great a pressure in some of its evening classes.

Proposals for the first instalment of the scheme are now being considered. These include the transference of the classes for decorative art from the technical college and the proposal to build an annex to Napierhall school in the busy northwestern district of the city for teaching trades classes, or alternatively to consider whether provision should not rather be made in the east end for trades classes, and if a more suitable center could not be provided than Napierhall school for the classes for patternmakers and molders. The school board recognizes that the success of the classes depends largely on placing them where they will attract the greatest number of workers. The Convener of the continuation classes committee, Dr. Dyer, referred to the generosity of the firm of Messrs. Weir, engineers, Cathcart, in presenting the class for marine engineers at Kent Road school with a model of a double seated, slide valve.

PEASANT TRIALS IN HUNGARY ADD TO DISQUIET ON FRONTIER

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The trial of nearly 100 persons, mostly small peasant proprietors, for treason in Northeast Hungary, will not contribute to the general quiet.

It was known throughout the crisis last year that there was considerable disquiet on the Russian frontier, and that the Ruthenians, or Little Russians, who live within the confines of the Austro-Hungarian empire were affected. This disaffection might have been of signal use to Russia had she invaded the country, as a country with hostile inhabitants is very difficult to traverse, while it is correspondingly easy to pass over territory where the peasants are ready and willing to assist the invader.

The advisability of endeavoring to stamp out disaffection with so heavy a hand may or may not meet with approval, but it is certain that Austria-Hungary has a hard task in reconciling the varied elements within its borders. It has just restored the constitution to Croatia, and the members of the provincial diet are doing their best to make the honest observer doubt whether the various races in Austria and Hungary

GHENT AZALEA SHOW EXHIBITS MANY VARIETIES

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium—The exhibition of azaleas held recently at the Casino, the headquarters of the Royal Agricultural and Botanical Society of Ghent, proved to be a very successful one. The exhibition was the second of this class ever given in Ghent during the winter months. It was remarkable for the many varieties of this plant.

A number of hydrangeas were also shown, among which were some especially rare examples of a delicate shade of blue together with a number of remarkable specimens of old gold colored tulips. A certain section of this display was dedicated exclusively to what are classed as purely commercial plants in contradistinction to those propagated by amateurs and specialists.

PEASANT TRIALS IN HUNGARY ADD TO DISQUIET ON FRONTIER

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The trial of nearly 100 persons, mostly small peasant proprietors, for treason in Northeast Hungary, will not contribute to the general quiet.

It was known throughout the crisis last year that there was considerable disquiet on the Russian frontier, and that the Ruthenians, or Little Russians, who live within the confines of the Austro-Hungarian empire were affected. This disaffection might have been of signal use to Russia had she invaded the country, as a country with hostile inhabitants is very difficult to traverse, while it is correspondingly easy to pass over territory where the peasants are ready and willing to assist the invader.

The advisability of endeavoring to stamp out disaffection with so heavy a hand may or may not meet with approval, but it is certain that Austria-Hungary has a hard task in reconciling the varied elements within its borders. It has just restored the constitution to Croatia, and the members of the provincial diet are doing their best to make the honest observer doubt whether the various races in Austria and Hungary

NAMING OF LONDON JUDGE CALLS FOR NEW BY-ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The appointment of Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P., to be a judge of the city of London Court in place of His Honor, Judge Lumley Smith, who has retired, necessitates a by-election in the North-West Durham division which he represents in the House of Commons.

The sitting member is, however, eligible for reelection, as the City of London Court is not a county court in the ordinary sense, but is analogous to the Burgess Court of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of which Mr. Atherley-Jones is at present judge.

North-West Durham has been a Liberal constituency since 1885, and Mr. Atherley-Jones has always been the member. In 1900 his majority sank to 21, but rose to 5105, and in January, 1910, to 5270. His majority in December, 1910, was 4171. There will probably be a three-cornered contest, and the Labor candidate is expected to be G. H. Stuart, the secretary of the Postmen's Federation and Parliamentary secretary of the national joint committee of postal workers.

Only one Parliamentary vacancy has been created as a result of the New Year's honors. The elevation of Sir C. A. Cripps to the House of Lords may not, however, involve a by-election in the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire, which he represents in Parliament. The constituency is strongly Conservative and, except in 1906, has always returned a Conservative. Sir C. A. Cripps had a majority of 2556 in January, 1910, and in December was returned unopposed.

GERMAN URGED IN PALESTINE WORK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The decision of the Hiltverein der deutschen Juden to use German henceforth instead of Hebrew in the education work which they are carrying on in Palestine, is the subject of a letter addressed by Elieser Ben Jehuda, the author of the large Hebrew encyclopedia, to the manager of the Hiltverein.

The Zionist Gazette publishes the letter in which it is stated that the decision of the society is regarded with consternation on all sides and that the situation has given rise to a violent protest movement.

DANCING KATIE STRAUSS

All Modern Dances and Fancy Dancing Taught
Juvenile Class Saturday afternoon at half past two. 525 Park Ave., Corner 61st St.
For further particulars inquire of MISS STRAUSS
PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK

LUXEMBOURG MUSEUM PLAN STIRS UP SOME OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The scheme for transferring the treasures of the Luxembourg museum to the old seminary of Saint Sulpice has met with considerable opposition in the Chamber, members feeling that they are supported by the fact that some of the leading artists in France are opposed to the scheme.

Others, however, hold opposite opinions and M. Bartholome, the well-known sculptor, is wholly in favor of it. His opinion given in the Temps is to the effect that the new museum should remain in the same quarter and bear the old name by which the collection is known all over the world.

Alfred Roll, president of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts is also emphatically in favor of the new scheme, for although he would prefer an entirely new building, he thinks the present plan the best that could be had in the nature of a transformation of an old one.

M. Rodin also entirely agrees with the new plan. He says that France is stingy with regard to her art, in spite of the fact that it is to art that she owes her reputation and renown. "We are living today," he says, "upon this reputation, but it may become exhausted, and we ought to do something to support it."

"Modern art has," says the great sculptor, "no proper museum in Paris as in Vienna, Munich, Venice and all over America, even in the provinces, and now that we have a building available we ought to utilize it." The site he considers excellent. Installed in the seminary, the museum will still remain the Luxembourg, and with the advantage of a magnificent neighbor in Saint Sulpice, that monster of beauty to whom no one pays any attention.

"Assuredly the seminary is not," he says, "one of the sublime palaces of olden times. The central hall where the sculpture will be is more or less insufficiently lighted from above, but one can't have everything. We are in urgent need of a place and we had better take this one, for if the project of M. Benedetti is not carried out, there will be no hope left for the Luxembourg museum except it be a totally new scheme which will probably not be actually put in hand for 10 years."

"In the meantime we must progress and so had better take the thing in hand, confining ourselves to the hope that the architect will bring out all the possibilities of the building in his transformation and modifications."

GHENT WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE TO BE HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium—It is proposed to raise a sum of money by means of a public subscription in honor of the efficient executive committee of the Ghent World's Fair.

The maximum amount that may be contributed by any one subscriber is to be £10, while there will be no limit as to the minimum amount of an individual subscription, thus enabling all classes of society to take part in the manifestation.

A wise provision has been made concerning the disposition of the sum thus subscribed—that is, instead of following the conventional custom in cases of this sort, and giving an elaborate banquet, the money is to be given to some desirable national undertaking or some charitable institution, to be decided upon by those in whose honor the sum is to be raised.

STATUE PLANNED OF ROBESPIERRE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—It has been left to the Socialists to erect the first monument to Robespierre in France. At Saint Ouen a site has been chosen for a statue, the model of which was unveiled recently. The ceremony was attended by a large number of Socialists and by a large section of the industrial population of the town.

ITALIAN TROOPS OCCUPY FEZZAN

(Special to the Monitor)
TRIPOLI, North Africa—As a consequence of the resistance by the Arabs at Malaruga to the advancing column under the command of Colonel Miani, a battle was fought which resulted in a victory for the Italian troops, and which insures the complete occupation of Fezzan.

WAR FOOTING FOR BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Belgian premier and minister for war, Baron de Broqueville, has stated that on Dec. 1, 1917, Belgium will be able to place on a war footing 168,331 men, excluding officers, and 87,400 men of the reserve.

SIR ABE BAILEY TO MOVE

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Sir Abe Bailey has announced his intention of permanently residing in South Africa after his return to that country next August. He hopes to contest the West Rand constituency at the next election.

NEW BANKING LAWS FOR INDIA ARE ADVOCATED

Karachi Chamber of Commerce Proposes Several Changes to Remedy Conditions Resulting From Recent Failures

REGISTRATION URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
KARACHI, India—The Karachi Chamber of Commerce was consulted some time ago by the government on the subject of the proposed banking legislation, and it has now, through its committee, made known its views.

The Chamber is of opinion that all institutions calling themselves banks or banking corporations, and advertising for deposits, should be registered under the Indian Companies act, but that firms and individuals calling themselves "bankers," who do not advertise for deposits, but who receive deposits or open current accounts for the convenience of their clients should be permitted, if they so desire, to continue to conduct their business under the appellation they have hitherto been in the habit of using.

In regard to the question of capital the Chamber considers that it is desirable that a minimum amount of subscribed capital should be insisted upon, and that no bank should be allowed to start business until this minimum, which should not be less than 50 per cent, had been paid up, and further, that this amount should be paid up within at least one year of the first statutory meeting.

In the opinion of the Chamber no restriction should be laid down regarding the investment of the reserve fund, but a thoroughly efficient audit under the provisions of the Indian Companies act is urged as necessary. The Chamber questions if it is desirable to attempt to define the business that shall be done by a bank, or lay down restrictions as to the taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking, and in conclusion declares that it is of opinion that if legislative action can be taken on the other points mentioned, a very desirable step toward the object the government have in view, an object with which the Chamber is in full sympathy, will have been achieved.

HESSE ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR BENEFIT OF UNEMPLOYED

(Special to the Monitor)
DARMSTADT, Hesse—Chief Burgomaster Dr. Glaesing stated at a meeting of the Darmstadt town representatives, that the town council always reserved a great deal of municipal work for the benefit of the unemployed for the winter months. This year they had voted 220,000 marks for street and canal works, although the cost of these would be from 30 to 40 per cent lower if executed during the summer.

Darmstadt also paid higher wages than any other town in Hesse. Apart from these special works to assist the unemployed, the town administration had always done everything to increase the activity in public building, and at present this was very marked so far as the government and other public corporations were concerned.

If, he continued, in spite of this there should be willing workers who could find no employment, they would be very welcome at the corporation farm and in the forest cultivation, where they were very short of workers. But experience had taught that many applicants for employment did not put in an appearance at all at the place where they were expected to work.

Hot Bouillon from Armour's Bouillon Cubes refreshes and satisfies without exception. Instantly prepared by dropping a cube into a cup of hot water.

Grocers Everywhere

Armour's Bouillon Cubes

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for free samples. Mention your dealer's name.

Address ARMOUR & COMPANY Chicago

Roxbury Store Room Engaged as Headquarters and Program of Speaking Is Arranged for the Next Few Days—United States Senators to Come

There will be no meeting Saturday because of the mass meeting at Tremont Temple when Senators Kenyon of Iowa, Senator Thomas of Colorado, and Senator Clapp of Minnesota and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will be the speakers. The three senators represent the three political parties and they will be welcomed by the chairmen of the three political parties of the state, Michael

PASTOR MARKS ANNIVERSARY
SALEM, Mass.—The Rev. DeWitt Scoville Clark yesterday preached his thirty-fifth anniversary sermon as pastor of the Tabernacle church.

A black and white photograph of a group of children in a playground. They are standing in a line, holding onto a horizontal bar of a climbing frame. The children are wearing various outdoor clothes, including hats and coats. The background shows trees and a fence.

At the home about 150 children are cared for. They are sent from the city by the many associations interested in the child welfare movement. The work

church, read his resignation Sunday to take effect the last Sunday in February. He is to accept a call of the Congregational church in Braintree, Mass.

Henry A. Leoman, assistant dean of Harvard College, will lecture on "Impressions" at the meeting of the Boston Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association at the Hotel Vendome Jan. 24.

Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning

For detailed information apply to Rodney Macdonough, New England Passenger Agent, No. 3 Broadfield Street, Corner

Tuesday, Jan. 20
Wednesday, Jan. 31


Two Days When All Thoughts of Profits or Costs Are Forgotten
To Fittingly Celebrate the Completion of Sixty-Three Years of Successful Business Life We Offer

1851 1395 Bargain Lots of Merchandise 1914

At Prices That Will Never Be Equalled Even By Ourselves Except During One of These Famous Birthday Sales

[illegible]

Be Sure to Read Each and Every Item


National Book Company
You Cannot Afford to Miss a Single Line

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SUITABLE FOR A BOY OR A GIRL

Dress made with bloomers to match

This dress is one of the sort just as well adapted to girls as to boys. If it is buttoned from left to right it assumes a masculine appearance; if it is buttoned from right to left, it becomes feminine in effect. It is made with bloomers to match and, consequently, it is ideal for play and hard usage.

Gingham, chambray, linen or some sturdy material of the kind is apt to be chosen for the making.

In the picture, the dress is designed for boys and it is made perfectly plain with stitched edges. It would be very pretty with the collar scalloped and the sleeves cut short and finished in the same way, for scallops are greatly in vogue and are always attractive.

If colored material is used, a collar of white gives a dainty finish.

For kindergarten and occasions of the kind, galatea is a favorite material, for it is durable and it is shown in attractive colors and designs. Cotton poplin is liked too for little dresses of this kind and colored linens are always handsome.

For the four-year size, the dress will require 3 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36, 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27, for the collar; the bloomers 1 yard any width.

The pattern of the dress (7490) is cut in sizes for children from two to six years. It can be bought at any May



Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FURS WHICH COST BUT LITTLE

Difference between skunk and raccoon

Ask any dealer what he considers the most practical fur investment for the woman of limited income and he will invariably reply, "Skunk, and if she can't afford that—dyed raccoon or opossum."

The fact is that all these pelts are distinguished by long, rather shaggy top hair and an undergrowth of fine hair, which defines them for long and hard wear. Yet if one decides on skunk or, as it is so often called, "Alaskan sable," one must exercise great care against impostures based on the similarity between skunk and its two less precious kinsmen. Unless one deals with the most reliable houses one is liable to pay \$50 for a set of skunk that is in reality nothing more than a dyed raccoon worth perhaps \$25 or \$30, says the Country Gentleman.

To guide one in the selection of genuine skunk the dealer points out these differences: "First," says he, "the skunk possesses a greater silkiness and luster than the dyed raccoon or opossum. Second, it often shows a few white hairs that are never found in the other furs; third, the skunk pelt is a deeper, blacker brown than either of the cheaper furs."

Late in the season a set of real skunk may be obtained for as little as \$40 and a set of dyed raccoon or opossum for perhaps \$22.50. Although the former, by its greater beauty and intrinsic value, easily justifies the difference in price, a set of dyed raccoon bought at raccoon prices is a wise selection for the woman who feels that she cannot afford the more costly skunk. Among all the comparatively cheap furs, it heads the list for good wearing qualities and general beauty of appearance.

During the last few years the undyed raccoon has obtained a great vogue. Slightly more expensive than the dyed raccoon, its tawny gray with the dash of black is very effective for the young woman. For older women, however, it may be said in general that dark furs are always the most suitable.

Among all the staple furs, fox is possibly the most perishable. White or black, blue or red, costly or no, the soft, silky hair of this pelt soon wears

off. I have seen a set of black fox costing \$150 become worn and lusterless by the end of two seasons, and a pointed fox—a skin in which white hairs are sewed among the black—loses its "point" in a winter.

The same, too, may be said of the black wolf, which is so often substituted for fox. Indeed, for general guidance it may be said that an undyed fur is preferable to the dyed, for no dyed fur can keep the sparkle and life of the natural pelt. It is only the durability of the opossum and raccoon hair which prompts one to overlook this defect in recommending these furs.

Among even cheaper furs it is possible to obtain sets which will be quite satisfactory for several seasons. For instance, goat dyed the favorite blue-gray is an excellent choice for a young girl. Such a set may be purchased for as little as \$6, and in cases where one desires to save one's best fur, the purchase of one of these for every day means a very real economy.

For the older woman the crinkly black Persian paw, the name given to the cheaper grade of karakul, the Persian sheep, may be obtained in neat sets for \$7.50 and upward.

First cousin to the Persian lamb is the Persian sheep set. This is constructed with tiny bits of fur left over from the Persian lamb and is made up during the summer into sets which so well conceal their fragmentary origin that they are often put on the market as real Persian lamb. Consequently, when buying a set of real Persian it is well to investigate under the lining, otherwise there is danger of paying \$30 or \$35 for a muff which is worth only \$5.

Civet cat has for the last few seasons been occupying a great deal of attention. Black, with wavy stripes of white, it affords a very good example of the "vogue fur." It is smart and dashing, but it is doubtful whether it will long remain in style. Unless one can afford to get new furs every year or two, the staple pelts in conservative designs of muff and stole are always those to be advised.

BULLETIN BOARD IN KITCHEN

May serve for a variety of purposes

Has it ever occurred to you that a bulletin board would be of great help to you in your daily housework? Try putting one in your kitchen and you will be repaid a thousandfold for your effort, says the New York Press.

Take a board about the size of an ordinary bread board and securely nail a covering of felt to it. It will look neater if you tack some picture molding all around the edges, thus making a frame for the felt. When you have the board all made put a screw eye in the lower right hand corner of it and to this fasten a yard of string to which you have attached a pencil.

Now to post your bulletin. You will find it an advantage to write out your menus for each day and tack them to the board. They will then be where you may refer to them readily, and by checking off each item as it is prepared you will find it well-nigh impossible to forget anything.

If you read a bit of poetry in your favorite magazine or paper which particularly appeals to you, tack it on your bulletin board in your kitchen where you can see it occasionally. It will make your hours brighter and happier.

Perhaps you saw a picture which struck you as more than ordinarily pretty, but you did not feel that you wanted to make it a permanent addition to your walls, yet would like to look at it again. Give it a place on the bulletin board. It will give you pleasure as long as you desire, and when you are tired of it you can easily throw it away.

Save a little corner for recipes. If you have some new ones you would like to try, tack them up just where your eye

can rest on them. You can glance at the recipe as you are working and you will not have to worry about it blowing away or getting misplaced under your plate or bowl. Also it will be in no danger of becoming soiled.

A blank piece of paper will be useful, for on that you may jot down anything which occurs to you that you would like to remember to do later in the day. Finally, when you are ready to leave the kitchen take a last look at the board and see what you have put on your emergency paper.

SHEPHERD'S PIE

Left-overs may be utilized in this shepherd's pie, says the Chicago Journal: Roast beef, gravy, potatoes mashed with butter. Mince the beef, and put layers of the beef and mashed potatoes in a buttered baking dish. Put a layer of potatoes at the bottom. Moisten each meat layer generously with the gravy. Salt and pepper to taste. Make the top layer of potatoes, dot with small pieces of butter and brown. A great deal of rich gravy should be used.

WIDE SCARFS

Wide scarfs of velvet or plush, lined with satin, are to be worn when the furs are laid away, according to the New York Tribune. One already seen was of deep sapphire blue velvet, lined with flame colored brocade. A parma violet panne lined with oyster-white satin or one of brocade or velvet edged with narrow borders of fur would be effective.

TO HAVE YOUR OVEN WORK WELL

If a coal range is used and one is having difficulty with the oven, it is well to see that the stove is clear of ashes and dust. There is nothing that causes so great a loss of heat energy as a layer of dust on top or beneath the oven, says the Newark News. Take off the back lids of the stove and see that there is no dust forming a coating on top of the stove beneath the covers. This clean, open the air space beneath the oven and be quite as particular in cleaning that.

When baking cake, it must be remembered that a hotter oven is needed for cake that is mixed with water than if mixed with milk. If a cupful of water is placed in the lower part of the oven it is a factor in preventing anything burning while baking.

Occasionally a cake will rise high in the center of the loaf and then crack open; this is a warning that the heat is too intense.

HOME HELPS

Wood that is grained or varnished in imitation of hardwood is best cleaned by rubbing it well with cloths wrung out of soapuds, to which some borax has been added. As a finish, rub hard with a soft cloth dipped in kerosene.

In stuffing dates, roll the dates in granulated rather than powdered sugar; they look more attractive, says the Newark News.

If the iron sink shows a tendency to rust, rub it over with lard occasionally.

Keep several bags made of cheesecloth or mosquito netting so that they will be at hand for holding lettuce, celery or other greens that are to be kept in the refrigerator.

SPRING DRESSES OF TAFFETA

Imported models have attractive lines

We are really to have taffeta spring gowns, and even now a new dress is being made up in taffeta preferably to velvet, charmeuse or the heavier satins. Many new ideas are to be seen in the designs for these gowns that show they are made especially to display this lovely material, which has now been perfected so that it cannot be neglected, as it was in former times, because it cracked so rapidly. Some of the new taffeta is almost as soft as silk and to be and has the same peculiar rib, but it is more body. The two tone taffetas are very lovely, says a New York Herald writer.

One of the new imported taffeta models boasts of a veritable tip-back. This is a narrow sashlike piece of the taffeta, which is mostly hidden under the tunic puff. It ties in a bow and the ends show beneath the tunic at the back. This pulls the fullness of the foundation skirt to the back, which is just opposite to the placing now in vogue. The gown is of draped green taffeta. Almost the whole of the upper part of the blouse is made of the same shade of chiffon posed over white chiffon. The full tunic is gathered top and bottom and is cut away lines. A lovely wide double box plaited ruche follows the edge of this tunic; the edges of it are not hemmed, but picot edged. A deep lace frill falls from the short sleeves and a wired Medici collar of lace outlines the neck.

A clever idea in a dancing frock of taffeta gives the new fullness at the skirt hem. It is of turquoise color, and the skirt has two narrow scalloped and braid embroidered ruffles of the taffeta. These head two wider ruffles, one falling from yoke depth in a doubled thickness, the other, falling from the knees, single, and slit in the new fashion, both back and front, its whole width. A petticoat with a knee deep lace ruffle is worn underneath. Such ruffles have, at the most, a chiffon cloth backing ruffle, often not even that. The kimono blouse top has smart little velvet loops, caught by brass buckle slides, two on the front, two on the elbow sleeves. A scalloped sailor collar and sleeve ruffles are embroidered like those on the skirt.

Three or four ruffles about 12 inches in width, and often lightly wired or with corded hems, are placed on a skirt

RAVELING FRINGE

I have just finished a beautiful crepe de chine evening scarf, two yards long, with a three and one half inch knotted fringe on each end, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. In raveling for the fringe, I found it best to draw the straight thread at bottom, then draw a thread the desired distance from end, and continue pulling out threads toward the end instead of upward, as is the usual way in raveling anything out. In this way the fringe is flat and smooth, knots better, and looks better than when done the old way.

COLORS THAT YOU SHOULD WEAR

Certain ones becoming to certain types

Fashion has brought in such an infinity of odd tones, and shades for her spring contribution, most of them harsh and more or less trying to wear, that a bit of advice concerning the suitability of certain colors for certain types will not be amiss. Few women can wear all colors to equal advantage and it is the exceptional one to whom some particular color is not especially congenial, so to speak, and once she finds this, she should not hesitate to indulge in it, says a writer for the Memphis News Scimitar.

It is a good rule to dress up to your eyes in the daytime, to your hair at night, and to your complexion at all times. If your hair runs to brown tones, and your complexion to cream tints, wear whatever has warm tones to it, preferably the yellow and red browns, mahoganis, and yellows of the daffodil cast.

If your eyes are blue, blue is bound to be your color, and if, at the same time, the skin is reasonably clear, the "old" blues and the lovely tapestry shades will be fine for you. Darker skins may attempt the crasser blues and the possessor of gray or gray-blue eyes will appear to best advantage in fabrics of the same indefinite hues.

The pronounced blonde can wear characterful tones better than either neutral

MEXICAN COLORS IN FASHIONS

What may be expected in the spring

Already the French are beginning on the Mexican styles. Paul Poiret designed a Mexican costume late in August, and it would not surprise the astute observer to see Mexican colorings come into fashion before the spring is well advanced, says a New York Times fashion writer.

Paris is in search of something new. She has played the Russian, the Balkan,

the Turkish, Persian, the 'tango' influences, and now she has the opening of the Panama canal and the Mexican imbroglio to furnish her with new sartorial ammunition.

Already it has become the fashion to give Mexican costume dances as rivals to the superabundance of Persian affairs that have swept over the land.

The world of society welcomes this innovation, and so black and gold is admitted into the gamut of colors we wear. One of the most attractive gowns made for the opera is of black velvet and satin, with a deep sash wound around the waist made of gold tinsel brocade, knotted at the side and finished with fringed ends.

Here and there one sees skillful mingling of rare tones, and they are copyable by the woman who has color sense; but, not by her who lacks it; for the glory and success of such a gown lies in the exact tones used. These are often difficult to get outside the great centers and sometimes they are difficult to find in this country. That has been the trouble in copying French gowns.

When so much has to be imported from Paris in the way of clothes it is only natural that there should be many slips of judgment. The advocates of American fashion will say that is another reason why American women should eschew France. Possibly. But the trouble is that they won't.

There is a tendency to combine purple and blue, both tones smoky and dull. It is difficult to describe these alluring colors by any other name than smoky, but it is not really expressive. Remember that the crudity of the Orient is taken from them and their tone delights the eye.

There is a frock, greatly admired, of this purple, made in velvet with short tunic of blue tulle over it. The bodice is draped with the tulle and around the neck is a string of green beads.

These Indian beads, by the way, are gaining ground rapidly. Worth used them on a gown which he showed to the American buyers last August and which he called "Indienne."

When Mme. Poiret was in this country in September she started a new fashion by wearing a colored silken cord about her neck, to which was attached a pearl, matching in color. This was very artistic and many women saw it a chance to display a single jewel to advantage. Following this idea, the shops offered neck ornaments consisting of a long silken cord with several translucent beads above a tassel at the end. When these are chastened in coloring they look extremely well, but not on an evening gown.

GOOD HOLDERS FOR FLOWERS

The flower holders that have the most beauty are not necessarily those that cost the most. Fishbowl make admirable flower holders, says the New York Press. So do the big pressed-glass baskets. Some times their handles are wound with velvet ribbon, in some pale and lovely shade, which is tied in a loose, sloping bow at the top of the handle.

One of the wire frames that keep flowers erect is of great help to the woman who would make the most of her flowers. These cost from 10 to 25 cents each. One with eight or 10 stems, each ending in a little wire circle to hold a flower, will be found most useful.

It is a good idea to have a box of sand on hand to use in arranging flowers. When you use a wire holder, anchor it firmly in the bottom of the dish with a handful of sand. Then put each flower in position. Fill up the remaining circles with green of some kind, and stick in a few sprigs of green about the edge of the vase or bowl to hide the holder.

The Japanese metal flower holders need no covering. They are delightful, and add to the appearance of the flowers. The big frogs, with half a dozen holes in their backs, are especially interesting. These are best used with the spring bulb flowers—the narcissus and the daffodil.

MODES IN BRIEF

Vegetables are said to be among the unusual trimmings designed for the spring hats.

The double skirt effect seems to be more popular than the three tiered skirt. The plaited double skirt will also be seen, says the New Haven Journal-Courier.

Pale green velvet is frequently being chosen for evening wear. Jet and tulle are favorite materials in black by which to give the green costume its most charming effect.

The "Medici" hat, named by reason of its likeness to the wired collar, is a small, close-fitting velvet hat trimmed with a ruff of lace wired stiffly upright all round and edged with a narrow band of fur or marabout.

TRIG MODELS

The 1914 sports coats are seen in trig models, the exaggerated belt of last year having been diminished to a very dignified affair, says the New York Times. Some sports coats are in cotton ratine, others of velvet, finished duvety. Often the belt is of chambray in the natural color and the coat of a vivid color, making a pretty contrast.

SILVER POLISH

The best silver polish is of whitening, either fluid or moistened with alcohol, or sweet oil, prepared chalk, cream of tartar, milk or a solution of alum, according to the Baltimore Sun. Moisten the whitening with soapy water, rub it over the silver carefully and allow it to dry in; then rub it off with a very soft woolen or linen cloth.

TRIED RECIPES

PARISIAN PEA SOUP

Cook in three pints of white stock two cans of green peas and a quart of spinach, with an onion, a stalk of celery and the requisite salt and pepper. Cook for two hours very slowly; then press through a sieve. Return to the fire to heat and thicken, or blend, rather, with a little flour stirred into melted butter. The soup should be a good green color, and it is for the purpose of coloring it that the spinach is used rather than for flavoring.

BAKED OYSTERS, IN SHELLS

Leave the oysters in the deep shells, pouring off their liquor, and add to each oyster in its shell a little salt, pepper, a drop or two of onion juice, a small piece of butter and a sprinkling of pimento chopped till very fine. Set into a very hot oven for about five minutes, and serve.

CANAPES LUCILE

Have some thin oval slices of bread and fry lightly in butter. Spread each slice very thinly then with mustard. Border the edges with some beef tongue, chopped very fine, and fill in the center with the chopped white of egg, anchovies cut in small pieces with lemon juice and paprika sprinkled over.

PUREE OF BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Have one quart of the sprouts and put them to boil in as little water as they will require, with three ounces of butter and two large, peeled white potatoes. When the water is pretty well cooked away pour in a quart of chicken stock and let simmer for half an hour. Strain this through a very fine sieve, then set to reheat with a pint of cream added, and thicken with flour blended with melted butter.

SCALLOPED LOBSTER

Make a white sauce, a little less than a pint and a little more than half a pint of it, season it well with paprika and color it with carmine till it indicates a lobster red. Add to it the flesh of a two-pound lobster, boiled and cut into rather small pieces, and let heat over a slow fire for about five minutes. Fill buttered shells with it or use small casseroles, cover with bread crumbs stirred in melted butter, and let brown quickly.—Epicure.

CAKES THAT KEEP

Beat three eggs with one and one fourth pounds of brown sugar, then beat again. Add one cup of chopped walnut meats, a teaspoon of ground cloves and two of cinnamon; a cup of flour. Stir a teaspoonful of baking soda in a little hot water and add to the batter. Then add sufficient flour to roll, cut in tiny rounds and bake quickly on greased tins.—Toledo Blade.



A 20th Century
Flour

must, in its own field, be what the telephone, the automobile, the phonograph, are in theirs—the latest advance in modern progressive thought.

Pillsbury's Best

is such a flour. Milled from wheat whose food qualities have been determined not by eye but by scientific analysis; ground by the most modern of machine grinders, finally subjected to the most rigorous laboratory test, this flour at every stage is made by the methods of modern science.

Buy it at your grocer's.

Confidence of Business Men on Rise

In the selections from interviews with business men regarding the commercial conditions in the last year and the outlook for 1914 published today will be found expressions from well-informed sources in widely separated sections of the country. They are all in answer to the following questions submitted by the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor:

1. Has your business increased compared with that of a year ago?
2. To what extent?
3. How many employees have you added to your force?
4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?
5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?
6. What is your opinion of the outlook for 1914?

Busy About Duluth

DULUTH, Minn.—George D. McCarthy, assistant secretary of the Commercial Club of Duluth, said he had talked with wholesale and retail merchants and manufacturers of Duluth almost daily during the last few weeks and had failed to find anything but the most optimistic spirit. Business in all lines was greater in 1913 than in the preceding year. One manufacturer and jobber of hardware stated about Oct. 1, or after three quarters of the year had elapsed that the business of his house, excluding branches at other points, was then \$750,000 greater than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Another officer of a jobbing house told Mr. McCarthy that the business of his house had increased at least 15 per cent during the year. The statements of other business men were just as strong, and Mr. McCarthy expressed belief that there was not a live enterprise in this city that had not increased its business in 1913.

In addition several new industries had located here. There had been a marked expansion on the part of several local firms. He instanced the recent purchase by a wholesale hardware house of a large tract of waterfront property for warehouse expansion. A manufacturer of horseshoes doubled his plant last year and expects to provide additional factory space this year. A large box factory doubled its space. Work on the steel plant being erected here by the United States Steel Corporation was pressed vigorously during the last year.

Mr. McCarthy said there had been employment expansion on the part of Duluth firms. One firm, manufacturing woolen products, added 400 people. Another firm, which started manufacturing gloves with a small force of about 15, now employs 60 people. There had been no lack of work in the city for everybody who wanted work, he said.

As to lack of confidence, Mr. McCarthy did not believe it existed in Duluth, at least he had seen no indications of its general existence. There were here and there croakers who lacked confidence under any conditions. He would say

that any hesitancy on the part of business men to undertake new enterprises during the last year was due in large measure to the important legislation pending before Congress and directed toward the revision of conditions vitally affecting business—a waiting attitude, which he believed was but natural and not of a nature to be alarming.

He believed the business interests of the country may well keep before them that maxim: "Be not the first by whom the new is tried; nor yet the last to lay the old aside." There was in progress a recasting of business policies, he believed. Ultra conservatism was out of date and yet the business policy was being shaped by conservative men. They did not, however, cast aside as unworthy of trial any new idea disclosed. They were progressive without being radical; willing to learn without being eager to experiment. Nothing was required, so far as could be seen now, but a healthy outlook on business.

This was a great nation; there was a great volume of business; every man who was worthy would get his share and the laggards were not worthy. Mr. McCarthy was satisfied that the big business men of the country look forward to this year with confidence, that the tariff law did not seem to have caused the upheaval predicted by some, that the currency law, accepted as the best law possible under the circumstances, might not be a cure-all for monetary ills, but undoubtedly it was a substantial improvement over the system previously existing.

Industrial expansion already planned locally was sufficient to insure prosperity in 1914, he held. Improvements in transportation conditions had given wholesalers and manufacturers a large opportunity. The people of the great Northwest were optimistic and they had nothing to fear in Duluth if the law of probabilities worked out without disturbance.

Few Complaints in Indiana

SEYMOUR, Ind.—T. S. Blish, vice-president and treasurer of the Blish Milling Company here, said that theirs being primarily an agricultural community, times were good when crops were good, and as these had been generally good for the past few years, times had been fairly good thereabouts for that period and complaints were few and far between.

In the case of their own business, he said, the bountiful wheat crop harvested last July had made the past six months business very good indeed, and their output during that time had been a record, while their profits were almost equally so. They looked for a continuation of this same condition for at least another six months, while the remainder of the present crop was being marketed, and as the prospects for the growing crop were just as flattering as they could be, they were very sanguine that 1914 was going to prove to be one of the best years their particular business had ever had.

Seymour has one of the largest woolen

mills in the state, established here shortly after the rebellion. The manager stated that they had nothing to complain about in their business, which reduced to figures showed a 10 per cent increase over the previous year's business. He also stated that what little adverse effect the revision of the tariff had had on their business was being more than offset by the good effect of the new currency bill.

Mr. Blish also talked to the manager of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, established here since 1870. These people, he said, lacked 15 per cent of doing the same business in 1913 that they had done in 1912, the latter having been one of their banner years. Their product is a line of agricultural implements such as grain cradles, scythes, snaths, post diggers, etc. The manager was especially sanguine as to the outlook for 1914, now that the two big bugaboos, the tariff and currency, had been settled, according to Mr. Blish, and said that every thing in his line pointed only to continued prosperity as far ahead as he could see.

Other manufacturing institutions here are two furniture factories and one chair factory. All three plants have been in full operation for the past year. One of the furniture factories has been making extra time and recently its manager stated to Mr. Blish that they had not been within sight of the end of their orders since last June.

Mr. Blish mentions as a prosperity indication that a campaign is just being started for the improvement of all of their most important highways by converting them into up-to-date concrete or macadam roads, and that the farmers seem to be just as sanguine along this line as the townspeople. It was Mr. Blish's final opinion based on observation and conversation with different men, that Seymour had had nothing to complain of in a business way for the year just closed and all were especially sanguine for the year to come.

Building Works to Help

TACOMA, Wash.—W. J. Fisher of the Stone-Fisher Company department store stated that business was about the same as 1912—perhaps a little better and they made about 5 per cent increase in the force of employees.

Tariff questions the past year, Mr. Fisher thought, were the main reason for existing business conditions. Greater confidence, needed in his opinion to bring about betterment, was becoming now apparent. He thought that there would be steady, but not greatly increased business in 1914 and that local improvements would do much to better conditions in Tacoma.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Due to heavy trading in the early part of the season, the Leader Dry Goods Company is expecting that the business year, which starts Aug. 1, will show some increase over last year. They are carrying heavier stocks of merchandise than they were a year ago and as nearly as they could estimate considered the increment

might prove 8 to 10 per cent. They were not working much extra help in January—a quiet period.

Depression in November and December, they thought, was traceable to unrest because of the money question. They now consider the currency and tariff questions settled and that things will settle down to normal conditions again.

From the manufacturers' as well as the merchants' viewpoint they thought 1914 would be a banner year. There were no surplus stocks on hand and all kinds of commodities were bringing good prices. Things here right now in January, it was said, show an increase over last year and they could not see anything but a banner year in sight for this community.

Control Discussed

SPOKANE, Wash.—J. M. Comstock, vice-president of the Spokane Dry Goods Company, said that business for 1913 showed a moderate increase over 1912, with, however, no increase of employees.

Owing to the change of national administration and the passage of the tariff and currency bills, Mr. Comstock thought it natural that a condition of uncertainty was produced. He saw large and small concerns patiently waiting to ascertain more fully what the results are to be before making very extensive purchases or preparations for 1914.

If Congress would pass the national appropriation bills and adjourn for four years and the government give out the information that all corporations are expected to conform to the intent of the Sherman anti-trust law without further delay, stop prosecutions for a time and let the banking, railroad and commercial interests get their breath, they believed business would revive in the course of a few months thereafter.

The outlook for 1914 in this portion of the country, it was said, was problematical, depending in a measure on the government program. They could not look forward to a very heavy increase of business over 1913 and if they could maintain that figure they would do well.

Net Business Bettered

NEW YORK—William R. Phelps of Phelps & Perry, jewelers, 5 Maiden Lane, said that while the volume of business of his firm for 1913 had not been so large as that for 1912, the net results obtained were more satisfactory through the curtailment of buying in the early part of the year and the large number of sales made in the latter part.

Mr. Phelps said there had been a decided improvement in sales and collections after the decision on the currency bill the latter part of December.

He said he was optimistic in the firm's prophecy for the coming year because of the good prices for the year's crops, it being a record year on exports. He said he looked for a more solid foundation in the reorganization of enterprises in the way of less watered stock on which to earn interest, a mutual feeling and admiration for honesty.

Among other factors for better conditions, he referred to the peaceful re-

lations abroad and the hope that the Mexican affairs would be determined in a dignified and economic way, the endorsement by the President of large business interests conducting their affairs according to law, change of mental attitude of such interests to conform to the wishes of the administration. All of these things, Mr. Phelps said, seem to be important factors in restoring confidence and "on earth peace, good will toward men."

Reason Unrecognizable

NEWARK, N. J.—L. Bamberger & Co., department store, say business increased considerably last year, but did not care to state the extent. They put on about 100 more employees. It was said that they have no reason to complain about present conditions of business, therefore they do not recognize any reason for an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. There was always business to be had, it was said, and if a firm was sufficiently active it would have no difficulty in getting it. They were extremely optimistic regarding the business outlook for 1914 and they based their conclusions largely upon the big business which they did during the year 1913.

Buyers More Plentiful

BURLINGTON, Vt.—F. D. Abernethy, dry goods dealer, stated that business had increased, that there were more people in his store during 1913 than ever before. He said that the customers did not buy goods as high-priced or lavishly as in previous years, but did buy more goods.

Mr. Abernethy considered there was a present halting and that it was due to uncertainty as to how new laws yet untried would operate. He endorsed the opinion of John Clafin, where the head of the United Dry Goods Company was quoted in a trade paper as follows: "While the dry goods business is ahead of last year, it is hard to tell about the future. If they give the railroads a little more freight rates, everything will be all right. There is no trouble about the money situation at present."

Mr. Abernethy concluded that the outlook for a prosperous year was promising, that he believed the currency-bill a good one and that the people will adjust themselves to the tariff so that it will prove beneficial.

Shortage Compensated

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Hans Andersen, crockery and novelties, says 1913 business was a slight increase; 7 per cent; no additional employees. From a purely business standpoint, Mr. Andersen points out, crop shortage affects the locality most and they had four meager years in succession. Prevailing high prices for farm products had helped out. Against rather adverse conditions Aberdeen business had held its own, he said, all local improvements as planned being finished and some new enterprises starting up, and firms in general holding their own, if not going ahead much. With reasonably favorable conditions as to crops the 1914 outlook was considered to be good by Mr. Andersen.

REASONS FOR RETREAT OF MEXICAN FEDERALS OVER LINE SHOWN TO BE BROAD

EL PASO, Tex.—At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon (Jan. 10) the assault upon Ojinaga began and soon the federal commander-in-chief, General Mercado, ordered his men to leave their trenches and adobe walls, to retreat and seek protection on foreign soil. The federal generals Mercado and Castro were made prisoners of the American forces at Presidio.

These two military men are credited by a press dispatch with saying that only those loyal to the government were the regulars. They intimated that Orozco, Salazar, Rojas, Alaniz and their volunteer commands deserted the city long before the battle was over. These statements are not generally believed. There is abundant proof that the volunteers remained at Ojinaga and fought gallantly long after Mercado, Castro and others of the regulars had fled.

Only the necessity of facing a common foe, and a formidable one, was maintaining the bonds of artificial companionship among the "Hueristas" at Ojinaga. General Mercado knew well that if successful in repulsing the attack of the constitutionalists he would be confronted with a serious internal disruption within his own ranks, therefore his decision was taken accordingly.

About the twentieth of last December, Messrs. Quevedo and Carrascano made a special trip to Ojinaga in order to remind the leaders about their promise of support for the "Plan de Ayala," which one of them had secretly signed while apparently very faithfully and with honors serving the cause of the usurpation, and the "Plan de Tacubaya," which has become fused with the first mentioned one.

There on the border town there was among the new arrivals much whispering and several conferences of a suspicious character which aroused General Mercado to action. So this senior officer, who is said to have been largely responsible for the lack of success of Salazar in the Tierra Blanca battle, has lost among his fellows much of the respect due to his rank by ordering the arrest of the intruding civilians.

That the federal regulars crossed the boundary line and the "voluntarios" did not is surprisingly strange and a matter of interesting conjecture. The charge of cowardice against the former can hardly be made. Men of their fighting record deserve a saner appreciation. Two facts are disclosed. First, that the federals are mere soldiers, thought their duty ended when the possibility of vic-

tory seemed to fade away; second, that the irregular or former-revolutionists allied to Huertismo have in general the motive power of an idea or ideal, higher in meaning than the commonplace, worn out, perfunctory used "duty." They could all come to American territory to avoid imminent danger. The opportunity and the privilege were theirs. Yet the example of their fellow combatants did not encourage them, neither did the tremendous risk of cross country flight weaken their determination of pressing ahead in search of a new ground.

Mere war passion, the desire for loot, hope of redress and some other considerations do not explain the purpose of the rank and file of the "voluntarios" to win or fall. An eager desire of seeing their country prosperous and full of the happiness that comes with justice does not allow them to give up. It being true that a right desire has unavoidable reward, time will bring it, many will see it, the nation is bound to enjoy it.

Praising the bravery and devotion of the sincere constitutionalists for their cause, taking into consideration the inspiring strategical skill of their leader, and the fear which his name and presence causes on the other side's hearts, the chief reason for so disgraceful a rout can be found on the lack of moral cohesion among the defendants of the ill-fated Mexican town.

WAGE EARNERS' PROBLEMS TALKED

Problems of wage earners from the religious and socialistic points of view were discussed by Mrs. Martha Moore Avery before the Common Cause Society at Franklin Union hall last evening. She said that socialism would never solve the wage question so far as the workingman was concerned. She said socialism would never bring the contentment and equality that the workingman wants. Mrs. Avery called the wage system the foundation of human industry.

COURT UPHOLDS PICKETS

KANSAS CITY—Union men may picket if they do it peacefully, according to a decision of Judge Ralph S. Latham of the criminal court here. The court revoked fines assessed by the municipal court upon four union barbers.



that leads the world in public favor. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. If you want a Pineapple more delicious than the fruit off the trees, try DEL MONTE.

Pineapple

grown, picked and packed in the rich, lava-soil fields of Hawaii, retaining all the fine exquisite flavor and supreme tenderness of the ripened fruit. Preservation by heat alone—the only thing added, being fine granulated sugar.

A leading authority on foods has given a star rating to Del Monte Pineapple for quality, and another has listed it as an example of purity. The U. S. Army and Navy use it in some departments requiring quality and purity.

Ask your grocer for Del Monte Pineapple today.

California Fruit Canners Association
Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BARCLAY, BROWN & BIRD, Agents
181 State Street, Boston



MUSIC IN BOSTON

MR. YSAYE PLAYS

Appearing in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon before an audience that occupied the regular seating capacity and the aisle standing room of the house and that filled besides nearly all the chairs ranged on the platform banks for the evening concert of the Choral Union, Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, with Camille Decereus, pianist, assisting, played for the first time this season in Boston and gave cause for much hand-clapping. Standing out on the rim of the enlarged stage which the Symphony hall carpenters always set up for the accommodation of singing societies and their orchestra, Mr. Ysaye was an actor in a classic amphitheater, his applauders surrounding him at every point save at the arena entrance, an upstairs and downstairs passageway a quiet's toss behind him.

The placing of the performer and the grouping of the listeners were distinctly to the acoustic advantage of the occasion. Each half of the house seemed to push the player nearer to the other, with the consequence that a more intimate relation was established between him and the people than is usual in this large recital hall. The architects who originally designed the place in all probability intended this arrangement as the normal one and therefore the good effect was to be expected. It is practically the disposition of affairs that is found at the Symphony concerts, a filled hall and a filled platform. Fortunate is the artist whose drawing power is sufficient to floor and border the room in just this way. The sound of instrument or of voice gets its best balance of echo and absorption when wood, iron, plaster and clothing are set against it exactly as on Sunday afternoon.

An auditorium that is built with any engineering skill is a musical instrument and it requires careful tuning just the same as a Stradivarius does. Symphony hall was perfectly in tune for the recital, thanks to the coincidence of Choral Union and Ysaye dates.

A proof of this was the infallible reach of every delicate violin and piano tone in the Faure sonata in A major. And even more convincing proof was the in-

escapable persuasion of the Handel air which the Belgian played with the mute on his violin bridge. No small part of the result here of course came from the absolute stillness with which the house listened; but the position of the player at one of the focal points of his elliptical coliseum was a clear encouragement to the listeners to sit attentive, holding their program leaflets without rustling.

The Ysaye execution pleased the public. Though it was as precise as that of the most academic player, it was nevertheless aglow with feeling and sympathetic with the mood of the composer. The Mendelssohn concerto was frankly Mendelssohnian, without apology for the simple emotional range and the strait-laced melodic formulas. It was a successful number, threadbare as its tunes are from much performance. Most successful of all was the Wieniawski concerto in D minor, No. 2, to which Mr. Ysaye gave his vast talent as to a piece that deserves to rank in the repertory with the Mendelssohn work.

U. S. GIVES BEASTS FOR DENVER PARKS

DENVER—Thirty-one elk and two buffalo bulls have been presented to the city of Denver by the federal government, says the Times.

Twenty-five elk will be placed in Golden park, the 1000-acre tract west of Golden which forms the largest unit in the chain of mountain parks. Six elk and the two buffalo bulls will be placed in City park.

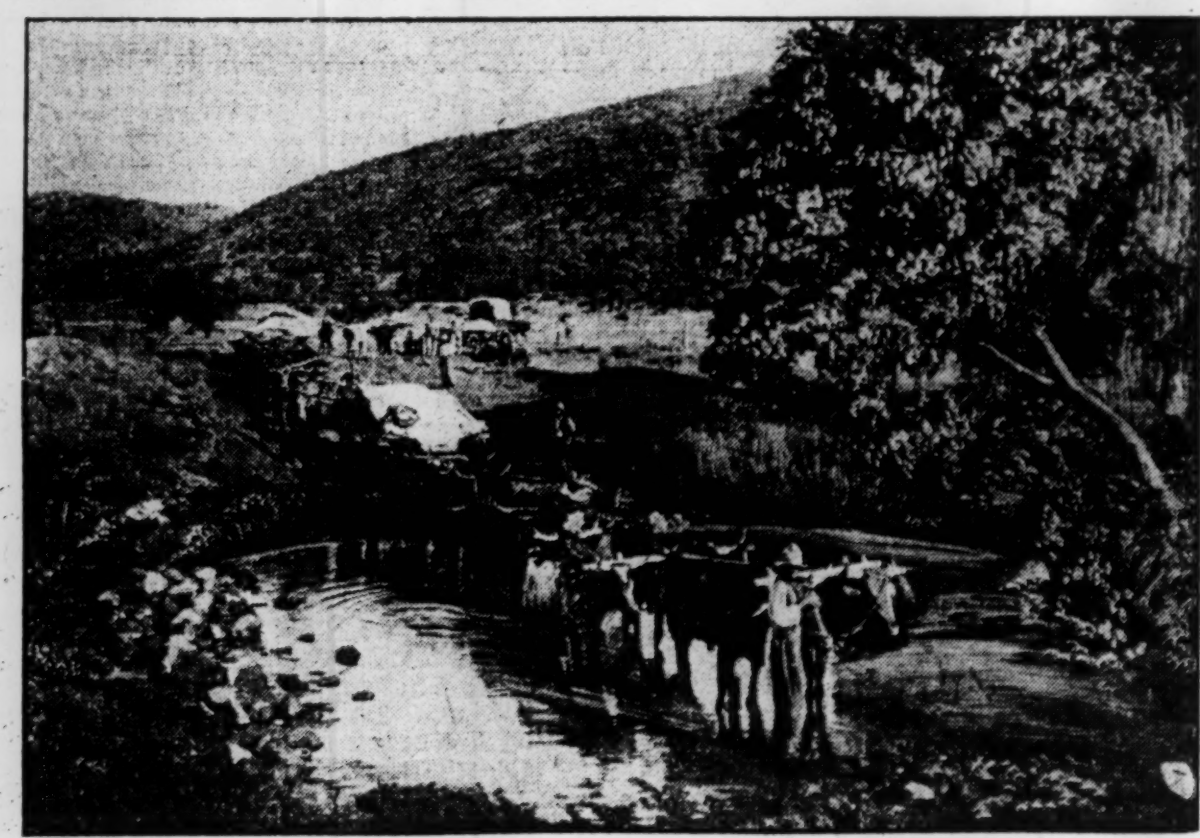
FILMS FOR PUPILS AT 3 CENTS

NEW YORK—Motion pictures of a constructive nature, with three cents as the price of admission, are to be given in the East Side public schools, it is announced.

FORMER SECRETARY AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—George von L. Meyer, former secretary of the navy, and family are here for the winter. Mr. Meyer has property interests here that demand his attention.

CHARMS OF SOUTH AFRICA TOLD



(Copyright by A. Elliott, Cape Town)

Trekking in Veld—Boer families remove their belongings to lower places on approach of winter

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—To any one living in the constant rush and whirl of a big city in Europe with its exacting business life and all the ramifications of an overloaded civilization it would be almost impossible to convey an impression of greater contrast in quiet uneventful existence than can be found in parts of South Africa.

Imagine a "black veld" Boer and his family in the winter "trekking" from the bleak "High Veld," with all his worldly goods piled up in the great tent wagon; children, furniture, fowls, food, etc.; lumbering slowly over the dusty expanse of country on the rough tracks, at the rate of three miles an hour; the great patient big horned oxen (usually 14 in number) plodding on at their foot pace, the cattle and sheep following and grazing on the way; as the whole family are going to the lower "Bush Veld" for better, grazing and warmth. There they camp out in a sheltered spot in a certain degree of comfort, with their simple wants easily supplied. The Boer does not believe in hustle; and the "Dolce far niente," watching his flocks and herds over a wide expanse of uninhabited country, appeals entirely to his sense of fitness in life. The great world with its

wider interests has no meaning for him, and he cannot imagine why any one should be in a hurry or want to get rich quickly.

Even to one accustomed to a more strenuous life, there is no rest for a time like this peaceful living in the open in this wide untrammelled country; the "outspan" in the clear evening with the long shadows deepening over the endless veld, into the bright starlight of the velvety night; the talks round the campfire of the old wild adventurous days; and then sleep in a tent or under the quiet stars—broken perhaps by a jackal's distant call; all have a calming effect, and give time for deeper thoughts than seem possible in the rush of a busy life. To some there comes a larger feeling about life from the great "spaces washed with sun," there is room to breathe and expand.

There are vast untouched possibilities in this great South Africa, with room for millions of men, and scope for enterprise to an unlimited extent, magnificent soils to suit all products, the finest climate in the world or rather many climates, from the bracing High Veld, which can grow maize second to none, on miles and miles of cultivable land; the wide great desolate "Narrows" with its marvelous rich soil

and aromatic bushes giving good food to cattle, sheep, and ostriches, and growing lucerne as it does nowhere else—to the warm Bush Veld which can grow all subtropical fruits and products, such as coffee and cotton, etc. The cool coast lands are beginning to grow all temperate fruits of the very best quality and flavor, and exporting quite a large amount to Europe and even America. There is no country in the world possessed of a greater wealth of minerals of every sort—much of it lying waste for want of labor and capital to develop it.

South Africa is a wonderful country waiting to be really awakened, but in every way at present expansion is checked owing to retrogressive methods—want of enterprise on the part of the older settlers, the difficulties and inadequacy of labor, the need of more and more white settlers who will work, and really tackle the problems waiting solution. When the country ceases from political squabbling and wrangling over unessentials, and will set to work to develop its resources, there is the grandest future opening up before it—being, as it is, so richly endowed by nature—man need only rightly use what is there to take it, further than any one can now foresee, to a splendid, prosperous future.



Women's Hairdressing and Manicuring First Floor Balcony

New Hats for Now—
New Hats for Spring—
New Hats for Southern Wear—

"Bottle" green hats, white hats, many black hats, and black and white hats.

Smart taffeta hats for as little as \$3.50.

Many charming hats at \$5—taffeta and maline, taffeta and velvet, and velvet straw.

Copies of Evelyn Varnon and Reboux models at \$15.

Panamas with new knit "necktie" and calfskin bands. Smart sailors—sailors are "the" hats right now.

Clever variations of the "tricorn" hat.



(FILER'S—SIXTH FLOOR)
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Business Grows by the New Tariff Says President

(Continued from page one)

requests, he has carefully refrained from permitting his opinions to become known.

The President, who reads his message on trust reform Tuesday, gave his callers some additional light on his plans to reconcile big business and the anti-trust laws. He explained that the administration's plan is to endeavor to facilitate the processes of accommodation rather than the processes of legal actions. The attorney-general has not and will not attempt to abate the law, but has tried to afford the corporations dealt with sufficient time in which to change their methods of doing business so that they will not violate existing laws.

The President admitted that in most of the adjustments to date there had been at least a tacit violation of the law, but he explained that in nearly every instance the violation had been more of the spirit than of the letter.

In the new industrial commission which the President expects to be created by Congress in adopting the administration trust program, the President hopes to furnish better machinery for adjusting business generally to the trust prohibition.

Besides the provision for an interstate trade commission, the prohibition of interlocking directorates and reduction of the "debatable area" of the Sherman law, three hitherto unannounced features of the President's plan are:

Prohibition of holding companies. Corporations would be forbidden to own or hold shares or be interested in the business of actual competitors or cognate concerns; and the acquisition of stock or interests in non-competitive concerns would be possible only with the consent of the interstate commerce commission or the proposed interstate trade commission.

Empowering the interstate commerce commission to regulate and supervise issue of securities by the railroads so that the public would exercise, through the commission, a certain control over the future use to which the money obtained from the issue of stocks or bonds would be put.

Wherever, at the instance of the government, either in civil or criminal proceedings, the courts have rendered judgment on the unlawfulness of any combination, individuals or concerns aggrieved through the combination would have the benefit of such adjudication and not be required in their suits to prove again the illegality of the combination.

President Wilson's plans for presidential preference primaries will be presented to the House in the form of a bill. Representative Rucker, chairman of the elections committee, said his committee would begin consideration of the legislation at once but he doubted whether the measure could be brought before the House at the present session.

"I do not believe a constitutional amendment is necessary to provide a popular primary for choice of a President and Vice-President," he said. "The only doubtful point is whether Congress can pass a law whose observance can be enforced upon political parties."

"For this reason, I am personally inclined to favor submission of a constitutional amendment. If it were adopted by the states there could be no doubt but that Congress had authority to pass a law for presidential primaries preliminary to the direct popular vote."

Mr. Rucker intimated that the suffrage issue might be involved in the legislation proposed.

WOODEN CAR LAW HEARINGS BEGUN BY COMMITTEE

Railroads Oppose Enactment of Bill Which Would Compel Use of Steel in a Short Time

WASHINGTON—Investigations into wooden car wrecks on the New Haven and other railroads were made today before the House interstate commerce committee. Hearings began on the Stevens' bill to require all railroads within the next few years to use steel passenger cars.

Opposition to the provision was heard from various railroads represented by former United States Senator Faulkner of West Virginia. "The contention was that the car factories cannot produce the cars sufficiently fast to permit the railroads to meet the provision of the law."

Frank W. Noxon, secretary of the railway business association, insisted that what Congress should do was to lay down a general rule for the guidance of the interstate commerce commission and not try to fix definitely a date for the "scrapping" of all wooden cars. He presented statistics which he claimed showed it would be impossible for the construction companies to furnish enough cars even in 10 years to equip fully all roads with steel cars.

The cost of this transformation, if it were possible, Mr. Noxon asserted would be \$392,700,000. It would be putting a brake on national development to restrict further the sums that can be obtained from the investing public for additions and betterments to the railroads as you would if this mandatory period is put in.

FREE TRADE FOR PANAMA
WASHINGTON—A plan to make part of the Panama Canal Zone a free trade territory, and a clearing house of North, Central and South American commerce, is to be presented to Congress by Representative Copley of Ohio.

REJECTION OF SUFFRAGE PLAN ROUSES WOMEN

Different Views Are Taken of Action of House Rules Members in Defeating Scheme for Special Committee

COMMENTS ARE MADE

WASHINGTON—Decision of the majority members of the House rules committee against creation of a House standing committee on woman suffrage surprised national suffrage leaders gathered here. Both the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage had been pressing the matter, but a radical difference of opinion between the organizations was indicated by the comments on the action.

The Congressional Union adopted a motion unanimously, declaring that the meeting "regarded with indignation" the action of the Democratic members of the rules committee.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, lobby member of the Suffrage Association, took exception to the attitude of the Congressional Union. "I am fearful lest the avowed policy of the union to strike at the Democratic party as a whole," she said, "may have contributed to this most regrettable situation. It is the intention of our committee to remain entirely non-partisan and to support at primaries and elections such national officers as show a friendly disposition toward us."

Mrs. Funk declared that under the caucus system four members of the rules committee had been able to defeat the will of the whole committee. Assurances had been received, she added, that a reconsideration would be sought as soon as possible.

MR. ROCKEFELLER TELLS CHILDREN HOW TO EARN

CLEVELAND—John D. Rockefeller gave 711 copper cents to the children at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday school, on Sunday, accompanied by instructions in investing money. The coins are to be returned with interest as a basis for a home mission fund.

He urged each child to invest his or her penny until he or she has made one cent for each year of his or her age and then return the money to the home mission fund.

He explained that a boy of seven might buy newspapers with his penny and sell them and buy and sell more until he has accumulated seven cents; a girl might buy cloth with her cent and sell fancy needlework.

SENATE TO ACT ON CONTESTED SEATS

WASHINGTON—In deciding that Blair Lee, Democrat, of Maryland, should be seated as United States senator to succeed Senator Jackson, Republican, and that Frank P. Glass of Alabama is not to be seated to succeed the late Senator Johnson, the Senate committee on elections determined that the seventeenth amendment is now in full effect; that no supplemental legislation by state legislatures is necessary and that the Governor of a state has authority to call a special election where machinery for such an election exists. The Senate will pass upon the committee's report today.

WISCONSIN MAN TO GO TO ATHENS

MADISON, Wis.—Charles Foster Smith, professor of Greek and classical philology in the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of classical languages of the American school of classical study at Athens, Greece. Professor Smith will hold this chair during the year 1914-15. The institution that confers this honor upon Professor Smith was founded by Americans about 1881. It is supported by the Archaeological Institute of America.

Professor Smith will depart for Athens after the 1914 summer school sessions have closed, going on leave of absence.

BATTLESHIP STUDY MEETING FAVOR

WASHINGTON—Gratification was expressed by Secretary Daniels Sunday night at the hearty response of the enlisted men of the navy to the recent order putting academic and technical courses of instruction into operation on the battleships.

Ensign Falgo on the Utah started a class in mechanical and marine engineering with 50 pupils, and within two weeks the class had grown to 85. Two hundred other men on the Utah are receiving academic instruction.

CHINESE DIPLOMAT WINS REGARD AS HARD WORKER



(Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D.C.)
Chang Kang-jen and his wife

WASHINGTON—Since the retirement and departure of the Chinese ambassador, Chang Kang-jen, first secretary and charge d'affaires of China, has been in charge of the Chinese embassy here. Officials of the United States and members of the diplomatic corps have noted that his conduct of the office has been

no less efficient and thoroughly dignified. With his wife, Mrs. Chang Kang-jen, the Chinese charge d'affaires is necessarily prominent in the many social functions at the capital. They are both quick in thought and affable in manner and are well liked by official society of the United States and by the members of the diplomatic corps.

ART COMMISSION WOULD BEAUTIFY THE FARMYARDS

Plans and Arrangements for More Desirable Surroundings to Be Supplied to the Residents of Minnesota Rural Districts

CONTEST IS PLANNED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Not content with giving the country people of Minnesota plans and specifications for a model farm house, the Minnesota state art commission is going to give the same people complete plans for the arrangement and planting of a farmhouse yard, says the Journal. Again, not content with this, the same commission is soon to give the people of the state designs and specifications for a model village house, adapted, however, to the needs of either city or country residents, to cost not more than \$3000. The commission's aim is to better country life environment.

The landscape gardening plan and that for the village house are to be obtained by competitions to be held at the annual exhibit of the state art commission next spring, as the model farmhouse plans were obtained at the exhibit last year. The spring exhibit will open first in St. Paul, March 14. It will be moved to Minneapolis April 1, to Crookston April 20 and to Austin April 11.

Liberal prizes will be offered in both competitions. Those for the landscape gardening plans will amount to \$350, and those for the village house to \$500. The prizes for the farmyard plan will be as follows: First, \$150; second, \$100; third, \$50, and fourth \$25. For the village house plan the prizes will be: First, \$200; second, \$125; third, \$75; fourth, fifth and sixth, \$25 each.

The farm yard plan is to be adapted to the model farm house plan which was awarded first prize at last year's exhibit. The problem involved "is the arrangement and planting with trees, shrubs, vines and hardy flowers, of a square yard of one acre, facing upon a country road, and surrounded by fields and farm buildings, from which it is separated by a suitable fence." The site is assumed to be a flat knoll.

Within the yard is first to be drawn the ground floor plan of the model farmhouse, which is furnished by the state art commission. This will indicate the location of the house. Within the yard, also, is to be a 10-foot carriage drive, and the size and location of walks are to be indicated. Then will be shown details of the planting scheme proposed. The cost of trees, shrubs and vines, but not of flowers, is not to be more than \$100, computing the trees at \$1 each and shrubs and vines at 15 cents each. In a circular, being sent out by Maurice I. Flagg, director of the art commission, full details of the competition are given, including an extensive list of such plants as may be used in the design. The competition is the first of the kind to be held in the United States.

MORE SUBMARINES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—A resolution appropriating \$4,000,000 for eight new submarine torpedo boats for exclusive use in guarding the Gulf of Mexico coast was introduced Saturday in the House by Representative Hardy of Texas.

SOUTH REACHES OUT FOR MEN TO DEVELOP FARMS

Organized Effort Is Made to Secure More Settlers to Work for Increase of Agricultural Efficiency of That Section

RESULTS ARE SEEN

WASHINGTON—The southern states, more especially those of the Atlantic seaboard, are reaching out for agricultural settlers, and their efforts thus far have been so successful as to encourage a continuance on a larger scale. The states of the north Atlantic seaboard, of the middle West, north of the Ohio river, and of the Northwest, are to be gone over carefully by thoroughly organized forces, with a view to the widest and most favorable presentation of the arguments in favor of the South, and no efforts are to be spared to draw to that section of the country men and women of agricultural leanings.

The Southern Settlement and Development Organization is doing perhaps more systematic work in this direction than any of the other agencies of a similar character in the South. Soon this organization is to establish a general eastern agency, with headquarters in New York city, in charge of Robert S. Person of South Dakota, who for 13 years was auditor for the interior department in Washington. As soon as Mr. Person can set the New York agency in motion he will go to the middle West, in several of whose principal cities he will set up similar agencies, and from there to the Northwest, where the process is to be repeated.

It is the purpose of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization to give detailed and systematic information as to the advantages of the South from a farming standpoint over every other part of the country.

The organization is not a money-making concern. By the charter granted it by the Legislature of Maryland, it is expressly to refrain from making money for its members. Its officers and active members are prohibited from becoming interested in any business for the sale of lands or in selling stocks or bonds of corporations organized for the sale or settlement of land.

The organization is composed of public men, transportation interests, capitalists and others who believe the South should be developed agriculturally. The organization also lays stress upon industrial development in the South, but it puts most emphasis on agriculture, believing that agriculture is the foundation of all business prosperity.

The organization is financed by voluntary contributions from southern business men and by appropriations made by southern legislatures. Its president is S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore, chairman of the board of directors of the Seaboard Air Line railway. Management is in charge of W. H. Mann, vice-president and general manager of the same corporation.

MILITARY MEN PLAN MANEUVERS IN CALIFORNIA

Mobile Troops of Regular Army and Several States Near the Pacific May Assemble

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The largest joint army and militia maneuvers ever held on the Pacific coast will be those of next summer when, it is stated, a division of troops of the regular establishment and of the national guard of half a dozen states will assemble in some point in California for two weeks of war problems, to be worked out under the direction of army men.

If tentative plans now under consideration are carried out, it will be the first department maneuver camp ever held in the West, says the Chronicle, for the authorities now have under consideration the bringing of all the mobile troops that can be spared from established posts of the state, as well as the mobile troops of the national guard of Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada and California, all of which states are embraced in the western department, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray.

KANSAS STATE OFFICIAL QUILTS

TOPEKA, Kan.—After serving for more than a score of years, as secretary of the state board of agriculture, and immediately following his semi-biennial reelection to the office by the board, F. D. Coburn has resigned. His resignation is effective June 30 next, or as soon thereafter, within a reasonable time, as the board may elect.

PROF. WELLS BACK FROM MEXICO
WORCESTER, Mass.—Prof. Leslie C. Wells of Clark College returned to his home Sunday, after a visit to Mexico, where he went to study conditions.

CIVIL RULE FOR PANAMA CANAL WITHIN FEW DAYS

President Wilson Expected to Act Soon and Toll Question May Be Reopened by Act

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is expected to issue a proclamation, probably this week, changing the government in the Panama Canal Zone from military to civil and name Col. George W. Goethals as governor of the zone. Some lawyers say it will be impossible to make a part of the law operative—that part relative to the form of government for the Canal Zone and not make operative that part dealing with canal tolls.

The state department has England's last word regarding the tolls law. This was a rebuttal of the argument for exempting American vessels submitted by Secretary of State Knox in 1912 and was prepared by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister.

It is thought President Wilson will ask Congress to amend the Adamson act so as not to exempt any ships from the payment of tolls.

CHARLES NAGEL DENIES CHARGES IN SEAL REPORT

Former Secretary of Commerce and David Starr Jordan Are Named by Federal Agents

WASHINGTON—Reports made by Henry W. Elliott and Andrew F. Gallagher regarding the conduct of affairs in the seal islands of Alaska were made public in the House on Saturday by John H. Rothermel of Pennsylvania and followed on Sunday by a denial by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor in President Taft's cabinet, for the returns made charged the then Secretary Nagel with having knowledge of the unlawful taking of seals and with shielding the lessees and his own subordinates from exposure.

David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, a member of Mr. Roosevelt's fur seal commission, is also accused by the special agent with having knowledge of the illegal sealing. Dr. Barton W. Everman of the bureau of fisheries also comes in for the same charges.

It is also alleged by Messrs. Elliott and Gallagher that a damage of from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 was done to the herd by the alleged slaughter of seals, that the profits of the North American Commercial Company under its lease were \$4,976,574 net, and that the net loss of the government under this lease was \$1,401,809.

LABOR REJECTS GENERAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON—As the executive council of the American Federation of Labor assemblies to open its semi-annual session here today it appears that a general strike, in sympathy with the Colorado and Michigan miners, has met with the disapproval of the majority of the council members. That it will be rejected on the ground that if a general strike was called there would be an immediate cessation of revenue for the maintenance of the strikers now out of employment in Michigan and Colorado is believed certain.

The members of the council, it was announced, will meet today with a committee representing the National Vocational Education Society to study the question of vocational training with which the council desires to cooperate.

AMAZON PARTY IN UNEXPLORED ZONE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University Museum Sunday received a letter from Dr. William C. Farabee, leader of the University of Pennsylvania Amazon expedition, dated Dadanawa, Nov. 10. It told of a long march eastward from Brazil into British Guiana through unexplored territory. Several cases of collections from the expedition, which are said to be of great ethnological interest, have been received at the museum.

TEACHERS FROM U.S. TO STUDY IN MUNICH SCHOOLS

Bureau of Education and Authorities of German City Cooperate in Plan for Instruction for Twenty-five Americans

METHODS THEIR AIM

WASHINGTON—By special arrangement between the city authorities of Munich, Germany, and the United States bureau of education, a party of American teachers, not to exceed 25, will go to Germany in April to serve as student-teachers—students preparing to teach—in the trade continuation schools of Munich. They will remain in Munich from April to July, and will have unusual opportunities for studying the methods by which one of the foremost cities of Europe educates its citizens, particularly in the field of industrial training, in which the work of Munich under Dr. Kerschensteiner is conspicuous.

"It is to be hoped that American teachers of manual training and industrial subjects will take advantage of this opportunity," said Dr. Claxton, commissioner of education, in announcing the plan. "It means getting at first hand the experience of one of the most notable industrial education systems of Europe. L. L. Summers, a special collaborator of this bureau, who has recently returned from a study of German conditions and is now lecturing in this country, reports that Dr. Kerschensteiner, Inspector Schmied, and the city authorities are particularly anxious to welcome a party of representative teachers from the United States. The official nature of the invitation from the mayor and council of the city gives it added attractiveness."

"Some of the courses in which the visiting teachers will be permitted to take part are: Art forging, goldsmithing, copper work, bookbinding, printing, lithography, glass painting, decorating, cabinet-making and fine mechanics. The official notice also informs us that the Americans will be allowed to keep what they make if they pay for the materials."

The bureau of education announces that it will answer inquiries from teachers who may be interested in the plan.

U. S. AND BRITAIN WILL COOPERATE ON EXPOSITIONS

NEW YORK—The United States will help Great Britain make a big success of its Anglo-American exposition at London this summer, which will be held in connection with the British celebration of 100 years of peace between English-speaking nations, by sending a representative American exhibit there, and Great Britain will aid the Panama-Pacific exposition by showing a big exhibit at San Francisco.

This agreement was reached here Sunday night at a dinner given by Jacob H. Schiff at his home, 965 Fifth avenue, in honor of the Earl of Kintore, chairman of the executive committee of the Anglo-American exposition, which will open in London in May, and Alvin E. Pope, a member of the Panama-Pacific international commission.

At the dinner, in addition to the guests of honor, were Isaac N. Heligman, former judge Alton B. Parker, Austen G. Fox, William F. McComb, Job E. Hedges, William B. Howland, Herman Ridder, Dr. Albert Shaw, and John A. Stewart, all of them members of the American committee for the peace celebration.

ANTELOPE VALLEY TO HAVE HIGHWAY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The county board of supervisors has begun on plans to give Antelope valley a highway into Los Angeles. The valley now has three dirt roads out to the south, but it would exchange all three of them for one good macadamized highway, according to the Tribune. The consensus of opinion is that the Mint canyon route, connecting Lancaster and Palmdale with the present county road system at Saugus would be most practicable.

GUARD AGAINST IMITATIONS

The genuine Baker's Cocoa and Baker's Chocolate

have this trade-mark on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.

OAKLAND, CAL., SEIZING ITS OPPORTUNITIES

Harbor and Waterfront Improvements by City and National Government Already Bring Development in Terminal

OTHER CITIES FOLLOW

OAKLAND, Cal.—In cooperation with Alameda, Emeryville, Berkeley and Richmond, Oakland is carrying out what is termed one of the largest plans for waterfront improvement ever undertaken by an American community. All of the cities and towns named are closely linked by street car lines, steam and electric railroads and a system of streets and boulevards that is common to all. In fact all, except for political organization, are parts of one compactly built community. The density of population is indicated when the statement is made that on approximately 60 square miles of territory there are today more than 300,000 residents.

This community is located on the eastward or continental side of the bay of San Francisco. The transcontinental railroads reaching this portion of the Pacific coast all have their actual deep water terminal on the Oakland waterfront. San Francisco is on a peninsula 4½ miles across the bay of the same name. From its location, and the convergence of the railroad lines there, it is necessary for all freight coming in from sea and destined for the interior of the state, or for the other states east of the mountains, to pass through Oakland, to be loaded on the cars in the Oakland yards.

Position Utilized

The same is true of all freight coming from the East and destined for other ports, except that the latter class must be unloaded from cars in Oakland yards. It may be shipped on ocean-going carriers directly from Oakland wharves, or it may be transferred by barge across the 4½ miles of bay and then shipped from San Francisco wharves. The fact that both these in and out shipments, when the first is unloaded and the latter is loaded at San Francisco, are subject to the expense of time and money involved in this handling across the bay led to the establishment of wharfing facilities at Oakland that would save this cost.

The development of wharfing facilities on the eastward or Oakland shore of the bay involved great labor on account of the shallows in that region. The shoal water extends two to two and a half miles out from the natural shore line. This condition made it necessary for the first railroad and ferry terminals to be made at the outward end of long piers or trestles, one of these going more than three miles seaward to reach a sufficient depth of water.

Naturally the large expense attending construction of such terminals stopped the small cities from undertaking the work until they grew in wealth and population and the demands of commerce gradually increased in response to such partial improvements as have been made. Oakland harbor is in two divisions which, however, naturally blend into one. These parts are the eastern bay of San Antonio, locally known as the inner harbor, and the western bay. This western bay is the frontage directly on the bay. The estuary has a minimum width of 800 feet and extends inland from the bay a distance of almost five miles. The federal government at intervals in the past 40 years has made appropriations and done construction work on the estuary in pursuance of a well-designed plan of providing shipping facilities on that waterway.

The work of the federal government on the estuary has been devoted entirely to providing and maintaining the deep water channel. The federal government does not undertake to participate in the work of actual construction of the wharves and shore line improvements. During the last 10 years the federal government work on the estuary has been carried on continuously, there being none of the lapses in appropriation and suspension of work that marked the early stages of this development. The final result, so far as the estuary is concerned, is summed up today in a government channel extending from deep water in the bay to about 3½ miles inland, with a width of 500 feet and 30 feet depth at low tide. From the end of this channel along the Oakland shore of the estuary the government has dredged a channel 300 feet wide and 25 feet deep, extending a mile and a quarter to the eastward end of the estuary. From this eastward end of the estuary a canal has been dredged by the

government connecting with San Leandro bay, an arm of the bay of San Francisco, extending inland at this point.

Walls Serve Doubly

At the westward end of the estuary, the government work includes stone walls extending from the shore line to deep water in the outer bay, maintaining the natural width of the estuary. These walls act both as retaining walls, holding back the silt deposit on the outward side, and also as jetties. The channel being kept open in communication with the deep water of the bay at both ends permits the flow back and forth of the full tidal volume. This tidal flow sweeps the channel for the full length of the



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS H. REES, U. S. A.
In charge of harbor development

estuary and prevents deposit of silt that would naturally accumulate. So perfect has been the work of the engineers in this regard, that the annual cost for maintaining the channel, five miles in length, was estimated last year at \$12,500.

Along this estuary, both on the Oakland and Alameda sides, are located large manufacturing plants, lumber yards, shipyards and railroad wharves and docks. The logic of the transportation to and from the interior, has resulted in making Oakland the almost exclusive lumber distributing point on this part of the coast. The commerce of the estuary has increased enormously in response to the work and the expenditure of money by the government on this estuary channel.

Effects of the government work on the estuary may be perceived when the statement is made that before the federal engineers began, boats drawing more than two feet of water could not enter this harbor at low tide. This estuary, or Oakland inner harbor, is perfectly landlocked, is protected from winds and from sea swells, and has a maximum tidal range of about six feet and a minimum of about four feet.

The west front has been utilized up to the present only by railroad companies which have received franchises from the city of Oakland. A few years ago the courts rendered a decision which confirmed the city in its claim to the exclusive right to control all of the waterfront. Bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 were voted by the citizens for the purpose of utilizing this waterfront, and that money has been expended, both along the estuary and on the west front. The general plan of west front development includes the construction of the retaining wall at the bulkhead line, about one mile from the natural shore line. With suction dredgers the silt is pumped into the space behind and the latter filled up.

In this manner 400 acres of land is being reclaimed and will be the property of the municipality and will be offered at nominal long-term rentals for manufacturing sites. This dike, constructed by the city at bulkhead line on the west front, extends about 4000 feet.

Nearby Places at Work

Oakland's example in improving its waterfront and obtaining government aid in providing a deep water channel and fairway to approach from the seaward has been followed during the last three or four years by a similar undertaking on the part of Berkeley and Richmond, immediately north of Oakland. The work of these several cities, however, was disconnected, each one proceeding on its own particular plan as applied to its own waterfront. This was the situation when, a year ago, separate applications were made on behalf

of Oakland, Berkeley and Richmond for federal appropriation in the improvement of their waterfronts.

The board of harbor engineers turned the matter over to Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Rees, in charge of harbors of this district, and Colonel Rees has just made a report with which he submits a map. Briefly, Colonel Rees' plan contemplates a continuation of the wall at the bulkhead line already constructed by Oakland on the waterfront, this wall to extend in front of Emeryville, Berkeley, Albany and Richmond at varying distances from the natural shore line. Then outward from this bulkhead line Colonel Rees proposes that the government construct a dike extending from the south portion of Oakland's west waterfront to the Richmond waterfront, and at such distance from the bulkhead that piers varying in length from two feet to 600 feet may be constructed, and the channel from these piers heads to the government dike

will be from 1500 to 1200 feet in width. It is estimated that the dredging of this channel and the slips will provide largely for filling in the land from the bulkhead line to the natural shore line.

Colonel Rees' plan provides an open waterway, protected from the swell and the deposit of silt by the dike, extending along the whole of this west front, a distance of 11 miles. Under the plan the channel from the estuary or inner harbor of Oakland connects with the Rees channel, and when carried out these Rees plans will give a continuous stretch from San Leandro bay to Point Richmond, available for wharfing purposes and suitable for the largest ships. This shore line is 19 miles in length. The continuous dike proposed by Colonel Rees, with the only openings at the north and south ends, will give the same sort of tidal flow through the Rees channel that now keeps the Oakland estuary channel swept clean.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

WASHINGTON—Maj. L. H. Rand, C. of E., transfer to Lieut.-Col. H. J. Jerey, duties pertaining to second Cincinnati engineering district.

Capt. C. M. Gordon, Jr., sixth infantry, Nevada, Mo.; California, Mo., on duty as instructor of Missouri militia.

Orders Dec. 11 as to Col. H. L. Hawthorne, C. A. C. revoked.

Col. W. A. Glassford, S. C., Philippine department, April 1, to United States and report to adjutant-general, Capt. C. D. Chandler, succeed temporarily.

Capt. H. F. McFeeley, twelfth infantry, retired.

Second Lieut. C. A. Baehr, twenty-second infantry, to Springfield armory, Mass., Jan. 26, for examination for ordnance department.

Second Lieut. T. S. Bowen, sixth infantry, for aviation duty to San Diego, Cal.

Leaves—Capt. R. S. Wells, ninth cavalry, one month; Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ellis, C. A. C., 10 days; First Lieut. K. F. Baldwin, C. A. C., extension to April 5.

Navy Orders
Lieut. C. A. Richards, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Ensign P. S. Theiss, from the North Dakota to the Montana.

Ensign F. L. Shea, from the Arkansas to the Montana.

Ensign D. E. Kemp, to the North Carolina.

Ensign H. R. Hein, from the Michigan to the Ozark.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Dorsey, from Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, to the Connecticut.

Chief Machinist D. W. Harry, from the New Jersey to the Tennessee.

Machinist W. M. Miller, from the Tennessee to the New Jersey.

Lieut. B. H. Green, from the Wilmington to the Rainbow.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. C. Jennings, from the Wilmington to the Rainbow.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. H. Forgive, from the Pompey to the Pampanga.

Lieut. A. A. Garcelon, Jr., from navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to staff commander in chief, Pacific reserve fleet.

Machinist C. J. Romulus, from naval station, Olongapo, to the Rainbow.

STORE NEWS

Miss Elma Pratt, director of junior welfare and educational work for the William Filene's Sons Company, has resigned and will take up a new line of work today as national field secretary of the National Camp-Fire Association, with headquarters in New York. This association, which was organized for the purpose of taking the rough edges off of hard work by putting real fun, poetry and romance into it, and being uplifting in every way, reaches nearly every class of girls. There are 5000 camp-fires or groups in the United States and the association is growing rapidly. These groups are found in Sunday school classes, settlement clubs, colleges, stores and among the younger society girls. There are several groups in the Filene Cooperative Association, which Miss Pratt has been instrumental in making successful. She was the guest of honor at several dinner and theater parties last week, given by the different organizations of the store.

Robert Jordan, one of the merchandise managers for the Jordan Marsh Company has gone South for a few weeks.

Miss Agnes Sullivan, millinery trimmer for the R. H. White Company, has returned from a trip to Cuba.

Miss Anna Hoy of the suit department of C. F. Hovey & Co., has secured leave of absence for a short vacation.

Enlisted Men Promotions

Boatswains—Charles King receiving ship Philadelphia; Q. R. Thompson, Glacier; E. L. Benson, recruiting, Omaha; O. A. Martin, the San Francisco; J. A. Pierce, the St. Louis; Stephen Ingham, Walke; W. R. Spear, Walke; W. T. Shaw, receiving ship San Francisco; R. D. Magill, training station, Newport; W. R. McFarlane, receiving ship, Mare Island; Nils Anderson, the Chattanooga; M. C. Kent, training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; J. E. Armstrong, the Wyoming; A. C. Fraenzel, Pompeii; W. A. Martin, the Idaho; R. B. Wallace, the Maine; James Roberts, the Pittsburgh; Joseph D. Glick, the Pittsburgh.

Gunners (ordnance)—Hermann Jorgensen, training station, San Francisco; O. D. Butler, Constellation; J. O. Johnson, the Delaware; C. H. McElton, the Louisiana; W. F. Schlegel, the Salem; L. W. Drisco, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Stevenson, the Wyoming; A. E. Rice, the McDonough.

Gunners (electrical)—Anthony Prastka, J. W. Birk and James Munroe, receiving ship New York; Edmund Duckette, the Minnesota; R. A. Walker, the Alabama; C. F. Dame, the Des Moines; A. J. Holton, the West Virginia; Vincent Benedict, the South Carolina; E. C. Wortman, the Mississippi; David Duffy, the Warrington; N. Chatillon, the Saratoga; J. J. Delaney, receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Movements of Vessels

The Montana is at Guacanayabo. The Denver is at San Francisco. The Nashville is at Port au Prince. The Hannibal is at Guantanamo. The Potomac and Rocket are at Norfolk.

The Whipple and Perry are at San Diego.

The San Francisco, Patapasco and Patuxent are at Culebra.

The Tenopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2 are at Brunswick, Ga.

The Maryland has left Guaymas for Mazatlan.

The Eagle has left Port au Prince for survey duty.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

The Rainbow has left Shanghai for Manila.

LITERARY FOLK ONCE FOUND PLEASURE IN "BOTTA EVENINGS"

Receptions of New York's Cultivated People, Instituted by Anne Charlotte Lynch, Brought Together Many of America's Brilliant Men and Women of Letters

MENTIONED BY BAYARD TAYLOR

In the New York of the middle and advancing nineteenth century the "Botta evenings" were known to cultivated folk as among the pleasantest occurrences of the week. These receptions had been instituted by Mrs. Botta when she was Anne Charlotte Lynch and lived with her mother in Providence. She was then a young teacher, whose success in fitting girls for cultured and earnest living had already attracted notice.

For an unmarried woman to attempt to carry out the salon idea, even in the most unpretentious terms, was a somewhat daring innovation in the United States of those years, and in Miss Lynch may have been the gentler outcropping of revolutionary tendencies; for the mother was the daughter of an American officer under Washington, and her father had been banished from Ireland for implication in the same rebellion with Robert Emmett. That it was a sincere method of self-expression, and not a caprice is evident from the fact that when she removed with her mother to New York she kept up, through several changes of residence, this custom of a weekly evening for her friends.

Bayard Taylor has made his hero in "John Godfrey's Fortunes" say: "I have been fortunate enough to obtain entrance to the 'Literary Soirees' of another lady whom I will not name but whose tact, thorough refinement of character and admirable culture drew around her all that was best in letters and in the arts. I heard books and pictures discussed with the calm discrimination of intelligent criticism. The petty vanities and jealousies I had hitherto encountered might still exist, but they had no voice; and I soon perceived the difference between those who aspire and those who achieve."

Men of Letters in Salon

To these evenings came Irving, Bryant, Poe, who gave her his first public reading of "The Raven"; Emerson, who called it coming to "the house with expanding doors"; Greeley, who once said, "Anne Lynch is the best woman God ever made"; Bancroft, Froude, who wrote of her "peculiar grace" beyond what he had seen in any other woman; Matthew Arnold, Lord Houghton, Catherine Sedgwick, whose surprised delight at what this young woman, of no wealth and no particular social rank, was doing found voice in a charming sketch; and Fredrika Bremer, to name only a few out of scores of well known and honored names.

As the years went by, Charles Dudley Warner and Edmund Clarence Stedman led in an ever recruiting line of newer writers, such as Edith Thomas, whom Mrs. Botta introduced to literary society, Helen Hunt, Emma Lazarus and many others of the younger and more essentially American writers. Special receptions were given to Madame Ristori, Salvini, Campanini and Madame Gerster. Ambassadors to other countries were here shed on their way or welcomed when they returned and international friendships thus fostered. Nor was it only the great or prominent who were bidden. Simply to be interested in art or letters or the causes of humanity, or to have set one timid foot upon the ladder of achievement was sufficient, and many were the beginners who were here confirmed in purpose, and the faltering ones who were inspired to persevere.

In 1855 Miss Lynch had married Professor Vincenzo Botta, recently come to America to study the public school system. Professor Botta was a native of Piedmont, a graduate of the University of Turin and a former member of the Piedmontese Parliament. He was an author of some note and at that time occupied the chair of Italian language and literature in the University of the City of New York. His gifts and hers were in large measure complementary, and the marriage was one of unalloyed comradeship and mutual help. He taught her to know Dante deeply, and of the love celebrated in the "Divina Commedia" she wrote these significant words:

"Here is the germ of a grand future development, the unfolding of one of our dim but noblest instincts, deep and deathless as the soul itself, the beginning of that higher reverence for womanhood which will be crystallized in the purest and highest friendship between the sexes, without any earthly admixture of personal desires, as our race goes on evolving new and higher spiritual force."

Evenings Unchanged

The only difference that the marriage wrought upon the evenings was that henceforth they were conducted in a more elegant home on Thirty-seventh street. Their nature remained unchanged with the same tendency to widen in scope that had been characteristic from the start. The young Andrew Carnegie alone in New York found in Mrs. Botta the friend to whom he gratefully acknowledged a debt of betterment and Andrew T. White has written how much she and her home meant to him in the early and dark days of Cornell University.

What the latter wrote of her conversation agrees with the testimony of many others. "Her conversation was singularly

inspiring; it suggested to a man his best trains of thought; it developed in him the best he had; it made him think better of himself and of mankind; it sent him away stronger for all good work."

So here was a woman who did a great work, first of all in the hearts of her fellows and equally in the development of her native country; and this work was done from the immemorial vantage ground of the home. Indeed, the word hospitality would seem to strike the keynote of her character. She was always in the attitude of welcome toward every good thought and purpose, her love was ready for all whom she could help, and it knew no barriers of position, nationality or creed. And so it was, as her friend Kate Sanborn wrote that "lighting her evening lamp in her modest parlors, she simply let it be known that she would be at home on Saturday evenings," with this signal response, Helen Hunt Jackson's sonnet gave words to what was the experience of many in this true home:

"TO A. C. L. B.
"Thy house hath gracious freedom, like the air
Of open fields; its silence hath a speech
Of royal welcome to the friends who reach
Its threshold; and its upper chambers
Above their doors, those spells, that, entering there
And laying off the dusty garments, each
Soul whispers to herself: 'Twere like a breach
Of reverence in a temple, could I dare
Here speak untruth, here wrong my inmost thought."

"Here I stand strong and pure; here I may yield,
Without shamefacedness, the little brought
From out my poorer life, and stand revealed
And glad and trusting, in the sweet
And rare and tender presence which
Hath filled the air."

Versatile and Industrious

Mrs. Botta's serene industry was remarkable. A sculptor of considerable talent, she devoted some very enthusiastic hours to working in clay, and competent critics have judged that, had she given herself to this branch of art, she might have won many of its prizes. A bust of Professor Botta that used to be in the University of the City of New York, and other pieces of her work that remain seem to prove this opinion correct. She was executive in benevolent work; wide-awake to her own part in any noble reform, though not inclined to thrust herself forward publicly; she was a notable housekeeper, as well as homemaker, filial affectioned and loyal to all domestic amenities.

Besides keeping up correspondence with many leading statesmen and authors, she was constantly doing literary work such as essays and reviews, and in addition compiled a "Handbook of Universal Literature," published in 1860, and used in many schools and colleges, being republished in 1890. She also wrote graceful, thoughtful, and inspiring poetry, that now and then rose to high levels of excellence.

Among her poems are a very fine sonnet, "Vita Nuova" with its unforgettable concluding couplet:
"As if a stream that wandered aimlessly
Had heard, at last, the murmur of the sea;"

and "Ab Astris," the last poem she sent to the Century magazine, are examples. Another, said by one who knew Mrs. Botta to be exactly expressive of her "creed and deed," has perhaps still greater power for good, and this we quote:

"LARGESS
"Go forth in life, O friend, not seeking love;
A mendicant, that with imploring eye
And outstretched hand, asks of the passers-by
The alms his strong necessities may move.

For such poor love, to pity near allied,
Thy generous spirit should not stoop and wait,
A suppliant, whose prayer may be denied,
Like a spurned beggar's at a palace gate!

"But thy heart's affluence lavish, uncontrolled,
The largess of thy love give full and free,
As monarchs in their passage scatter gold,
And be thy heart like the exhaustless sea,
That must its wealth of cloud and dew bestow
Though tributary streams or ebb or flow."

When You Want a Book on Any Subject
THE OLD CORNER BOOK STORE, INC.
27-29 Bromfield Street
BOSTON
Main 7069 BOOKS Main 7070

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S.S. Co. in the World
Over 400 ships
1,206,819
TONS

SAIL FROM BOSTON

On Paletel Steamships
Arriving in Paris by Day

NEXT SAILING

"S.S. Faust" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.

"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 10 A.M.
"S.S. Rhodan" Sat. Jan. 24, 1

Laws Proposed to the State Legislature Number 2103

When Bay State Statute Makers Convene Today They Face Greatest Number of New Measures on Record

WORK TO BE ROUTINE

With 2103 measures covering a wide scope of activity ahead of them for discussion and disposal, the Massachusetts legislators meet this afternoon to continue their work on the largest volume of business ever to come before the state lawmakers.

As during the past few days, the bulk of the procedure will consist of the reading and referring of the bills to committees, although, strictly speaking, they go to the state printer to be put into type before being turned over to the committee clerks.

Short work will be made of some of the measures, say the legislators. But while many have little or no merit, it is said, others will take hours of consideration before they are finally disposed of, to the satisfaction or otherwise of the petitioners.

Among additional bills filed previous to the closing hour Saturday were the following:

By Representative Gilman of Hyde Park, to provide for laying out as a state highway, Metropolitan avenue, in the city of Boston and the town of Milton.

Another by Representative Gilman to authorize the public service commission to employ auditors to assist it and petitioners appearing before said commission.

Also, a petition for the widening of Hyde Park avenue.

By Representative Curtin of Brookline, to provide a system of pensions for attendance officers.

By Representative McGrath, to fix the minimum wages for women employed as scrub women by the county of Suffolk at \$3.00 a year.

By Harry W. Higgin to provide for a widening and deepening of the channel of the Mystic river, under direction of the directors of the port of Boston.

By Claude E. Heckel to require the examination and registration of musicians as a prerequisite to teaching.

By the Women's Municipal League of Boston, to further regulate the manufacture and preparation of articles of food, and to provide a suitable penalty for violation of regulations of boards of health.

Another petition has been filed by Mr. Daly to make voting compulsory and to provide a penalty for failure to vote.

Mr. Daly has also petitioned to limit telephone charges in the metropolitan district to five cents for a five-minute call.

Other petitions have been filed by Mr. Daly as follows:

To vest the management of the Boston schools in a committee of 26, one member to be elected from each ward.

To provide for the election of all judges.

To make elective the office of commissioner of public works in the city of Boston.

To provide for a local planning board in cities and towns.

To abolish the executive council and transfer its duties to the House of Representatives.

To reduce the number of signatures required on nomination papers for municipal elective offices in the city of Boston from 5000 to 500.

To prohibit payment of canvassers engaged to procure signatures to nomination papers.

To abolish the Boston city council and transfer its duties to a board of aldermen consisting of one member from each ward.

By John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to further regulate the issue and sale of stocks, bonds, and securities.

By Lucius Tuttle for an amendment to the constitution to enlarge the powers of the General Court to impose and levy taxes.

By Allan G. Buttrick of Lancaster to permit towns to hold their annual town meetings in January.

By Representative Curley of Boston to increase the compensation of the State House porters to \$800 a year.

By James Pailson for the application of the United States naval regulation to the Massachusetts naval militia.

Among other bills received but not recorded on Saturday are the following:

By Senator Brennan of Charlestown—Resolve to investigate the grade crossing on Cambridge street, East Cambridge; also to change city election in Boston to first Tuesday in April.

Senator Horgan—Petition of Andrew J. Bailey, to pension Boston firemen after 20 years' service.

Senator Burbank of East Bridgewater—To survey the North river in Marshfield, Scituate, Norwell and Pembroke.

Senator Eldridge of Somerville, that the bankruptcy or insolvency of any person insured by a mutual fire insurance company against damage to person or property shall not relieve such company from obligation under its policy.

Senator Johnson of Nahant, petition of Chief J. H. Whitney of district police to prohibit the sale or explosion of any fire crackers, loaded in whole or in part with gunpowder, under penalty of \$100 fine or 30 days imprisonment.

Senator Brennan of Charlestown, that veterans of the civil war who have served the city of Boston for eight years may be retired if incapacitated on half-pay; also for transferring the enforcement of laws governing fire protection of buildings in Boston from the buildings

department to the fire department under direction of the fire commissioner.

Senator Dean of Wakefield, that the chairman of the Boston transit and public service commission and directors of the port of Boston consider the subject of connecting all the various railroads entering Boston by tunnel or otherwise and report not later than April 15.

Senator Tetter of Lawrence, that the director of statistics investigate and report the probable number of persons who have attained the age of 60 years and have resided in the commonwealth not less than 20 consecutive years, who would come within an old age pension act and to report by May 1, 1914.

Senator O'Rourke of Worcester, that the metropolitan park commission fix the price at which ice shall be sold, when taken from ponds in its control, per 100 pounds or for any smaller amount.

Senator Clark of Brookton, that gaming be prohibited in connection with baseball games or other contests, fine of \$50 to \$500.

Senator Dean, that the metropolitan park commission consider the advisability of connecting the Middlesex Fells boulevard with Harts hill or Crystal lake in Wakefield; that the metropolitan park commission consider the taking of the waters of Lake Quannapowitt; also that the four-party lines of telephone in suburban Boston shall be continued as a part of the telephone system any order to the contrary to be hereby annulled and that a single call from any part of the suburban district of Boston to that city shall not exceed 5 cents.

Senator Hickey of Boston, to increase the school committee of Boston to nine members.

Senator Cox of Malden, that cities and towns owning public playgrounds be authorized to charge an admission fee thereto when matches or games are played upon them.

Senator Johnson, petitions of J. H. Whitney, for investigations of fires in cities or towns by fire commissioners or chiefs of fire departments to provide factories automatic sprinklers of the national standard.

Senator Johnson, petition of J. H. Whitney, that in every factory employing 25 or more persons, there shall be fire drill at least once a month under supervision of an officer of the local fire department.

Senator Brennan of Charlestown, to reinstate Daniel J. Mahoney as a member of the Boston fire department; also that March 17 be made a legal holiday; that the polls shall close uniformly at primaries preceding state election at 4 o'clock in the afternoon throughout the commonwealth; to cut down the number of signatures on nomination papers for Boston city election from 5000 to 500; that an employee who has ceased to be an employee of the city of Boston within five years, who is a veteran of the civil war, may be placed on the retired list although not at the time in the service of the city; for the establishment of a state athletic commission to regulate boxing and sparring; to increase the city council of Boston to 28 members; to expend not more than \$150,000 for the erection of a state armory in East Boston to be completed by Jan. 1, 1916; to abolish ferry tolls between Boston and East Boston; that the civil service commission certify applicants for appointment as Boston laborers in the order of their registration; that the Governor shall appoint the Connecticut valley park reservation commission, to consider the taking over state parkways and reservations in western Massachusetts.

Senator Lombard Williams of Dedham that the salary of the Governor of Massachusetts be increased from \$8000 to \$12,000.

MR. LOMASNEY WOULD INCREASE COUNCIL'S SIZE

Among several bills filed with the Legislature to increase the membership of the Boston city council is one presented by Representative Martin M. Lomasney, Democratic House leader, providing for an increase from nine members as at present to a membership of 17.

It is provided that these 17 shall be elected by districts as follows: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 22 and 23, one member each; wards 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25 and 26, two members.

The nine members of the present city council are elected at large.

MAYOR PUTS OUT ANOTHER MOTTO

As a new motto that should be typical of his regime similar to the call, "Bigger, better and busier Boston," Mayor Fitzgerald has just announced a combination beginning with the letter "O"—Organize, opportunity and oceans.

The organize is related to the union man. The opportunity has reference to Argentine meat, trade schools and other questions, while the "oceans" is attached to the Boston Chamber of Commerce's efforts to increase foreign trade.

POLICE STATION SITE IS SOUGHT

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The municipal council of this city having voted to build a new police station, is now endeavoring to find a suitable site. An invitation has been extended the architects of this city to submit their ideas of what the new structure might be.

CHAMBER WILL TRY TO DEFEAT SEAMAN'S BILL

Directors Approve Report of Maritime Committee Against Measure and President Storror Will Ask for Hearing

WEEKS OF STUDY END

Boston's Chamber of Commerce is against the seaman's bill and will do all it can to prevent its passage by Congress. The directors have just approved the report of the committee on maritime affairs, which says the bill will hinder rather than build up the merchant marine, that it conflicts with treaties and that it does not provide for safety at sea.

President Storror of the chamber is requested to arrange with the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries for a hearing for the chamber before any action is taken on the bill.

The report of the committee on industrial relations, which proposes state legislation for a different method of investigating industrial disputes, will go before a full meeting of the chamber for action. This meeting is to be at the Boston City Club on the night of Jan. 27, and if not finished at adjournment is to go over to 4 o'clock the next afternoon.

The action of the directors in approving the report on the seaman's bill concludes several weeks of hard work by the committee, which met day and night to bring in a satisfactory and impartial analysis.

ESSEX COUNTY TAX RATE TO BE LITTLE LOWER

Commissioners Say in Report There Is \$6300 Less to Raise by Assessment This Year

SALEM, Mass.—Essex county commissioners estimate their appropriations for the year 1914 as \$746,576.65; according to a statement made public today. Deducting \$140,076.65, estimated receipts and available balance in the treasury, a total of \$606,500 remains to be raised by taxation. This is a decrease of \$6300 as compared with appropriations for 1913.

As a result of this decrease in their appropriations for the current year the county tax will be slightly reduced. Of the amounts carried over are \$10,000 for the new agricultural school to save bonding and interest; \$35,000 to meet notes on the Lawrence-Methuen highway maturing next December.

The principal increase is on items of interest due to an increase in the debt, increases in the salaries of the county treasurer and commissioners, an additional stenographer and a larger salary for the register of deeds and his assistants.

MRS. DURYEA TO MAKE PEACE TRIP

Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea of the World Peace Foundation leaves Boston tomorrow for a six weeks' speaking trip on the subject of peace in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. Almost all of the addresses will be made at women's clubs. Mrs. Duryea has accepted invitations to speak to the Philadelphia Club of Philadelphia March 3, the New Century Club of Philadelphia March 4 and the New Century Club of Easton, Pa., March 5. Her itinerary also includes Wells College, Adelphi College and Bryn Mawr. In Washington she addresses the Congressional Club and in Baltimore the Collegiate Alumnae Association.

CHAMBER WILL TRY TO DEFEAT SEAMAN'S BILL

Directors Approve Report of Maritime Committee Against Measure and President Storror Will Ask for Hearing

WEEKS OF STUDY END

Boston's Chamber of Commerce is against the seaman's bill and will do all it can to prevent its passage by Congress. The directors have just approved the report of the committee on maritime affairs, which says the bill will hinder rather than build up the merchant marine, that it conflicts with treaties and that it does not provide for safety at sea.

President Storror of the chamber is requested to arrange with the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries for a hearing for the chamber before any action is taken on the bill.

The report of the committee on industrial relations, which proposes state legislation for a different method of investigating industrial disputes, will go before a full meeting of the chamber for action. This meeting is to be at the Boston City Club on the night of Jan. 27, and if not finished at adjournment is to go over to 4 o'clock the next afternoon.

The action of the directors in approving the report on the seaman's bill concludes several weeks of hard work by the committee, which met day and night to bring in a satisfactory and impartial analysis.

ESSEX COUNTY TAX RATE TO BE LITTLE LOWER

Commissioners Say in Report There Is \$6300 Less to Raise by Assessment This Year

SALEM, Mass.—Essex county commissioners estimate their appropriations for the year 1914 as \$746,576.65; according to a statement made public today. Deducting \$140,076.65, estimated receipts and available balance in the treasury, a total of \$606,500 remains to be raised by taxation. This is a decrease of \$6300 as compared with appropriations for 1913.

As a result of this decrease in their appropriations for the current year the county tax will be slightly reduced. Of the amounts carried over are \$10,000 for the new agricultural school to save bonding and interest; \$35,000 to meet notes on the Lawrence-Methuen highway maturing next December.

The principal increase is on items of interest due to an increase in the debt, increases in the salaries of the county treasurer and commissioners, an additional stenographer and a larger salary for the register of deeds and his assistants.

MRS. DURYEA TO MAKE PEACE TRIP

Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea of the World Peace Foundation leaves Boston tomorrow for a six weeks' speaking trip on the subject of peace in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. Almost all of the addresses will be made at women's clubs. Mrs. Duryea has accepted invitations to speak to the Philadelphia Club of Philadelphia March 3, the New Century Club of Philadelphia March 4 and the New Century Club of Easton, Pa., March 5. Her itinerary also includes Wells College, Adelphi College and Bryn Mawr. In Washington she addresses the Congressional Club and in Baltimore the Collegiate Alumnae Association.

BIG VOTE GETTER SPENT NOTHING

Further expenses of candidates in the recent city council elections given out today show that Frederick L. Bogan, one of the unsuccessful candidates for school committee, spent \$35.50; Patrick A. Kearns, an unsuccessful candidate for city council, \$31.50, and Daniel J. McDonald, who polled the largest vote of all candidates in the election, including that for mayor, spent nothing.

TRAINMEN TO HEAR W. G. LEE

William G. Lee, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the union members of the New England section on Feb. 8 in Faneuil hall.

ARLINGTON

The Philaetha Society of the First Baptist church holds its regular monthly meeting this evening in the church social rooms. The regular bi-monthly meeting of the members of the Ida F. Butler Rebekah lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F., takes place this evening in the Bethel lodge rooms in Odd Fellows hall.

A meeting will be held by the members of the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans, this evening in Grand Army hall.

BRAINTREE

The Hollis School Association holds a meeting in the school hall tonight.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

Deutsche Kranzchen of the high school holds its regular monthly meeting tomorrow. Miss Alice Stewart '14 is in charge of the arrangements.

Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of Boston, spoke on "The Postal Service" at the third civic conference in All Saints parish house last night, giving a description of the functions of the different departments and the progress in the service. The next and last conference will be held Sunday, Jan. 25, when J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., will speak on "The Greater Chamber of Commerce of the City of Boston."

Lieut. H. Dwight Cushing, M. V. M., will speak on "Modern Military Training of the State Militia, and Relations of the Citizen Soldier and His Employer," illustrated with motion pictures, at the monthly social meeting of the Men's Club of the Second Unitarian church, Sewall avenue, tonight.

James Moore '15 has been appointed manager of the football team of the high school for next year.

WEYMOUTH

The Monday Club holds a meeting in Masonic Temple this afternoon. Judge Harvey H. Baker of the Boston Juvenile court, is to be the speaker. Vocal solos will be rendered by Mrs. Gad Robinson. Mrs. John W. Thomas will be the hostess at the social hour which will be held at the close of the meeting.

Arthur D. Peck of Boston gave an illustrated address at the Second Universalist church Sunday night.

The officers of Wampatuck Encampment, I. O. O. F., will be publicly installed in Odd Fellows hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 28.

CONCORD

Beginning today, the Concord free public library is to be open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Miss Sallie Bartlett has been appointed as an assistant.

Miss Sue Parker, Miss Ruth Grant, Miss Ellen Towler, Miss Joanna Braley, Randall Woodworth, Gaius Merwin, Franklin Canlitt, John Hollis and Ralph Jerome have been chosen as the cast for the senior play to be given by the members of the graduating class at the Concord high school on Feb. 20 or Feb. 21.

WHITMAN

Members of the Capt. John Pulling chapter, D. A. R., will be entertained tomorrow afternoon by Mrs. Charles H. Edson. State Regent Mrs. George O. Jenkins will be the guest of the chapter. The speaker will be Mrs. Iola Taft and her subject will be "Conservation."

Pupils of the high school will hold a social in the assembly hall of the high school building Friday evening.

QUINCY

Mrs. John F. Hyland entertains the Mission Circle of the Universalist church at her home 69 Grand View avenue, this afternoon.

At the West Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday evening, Miss Clara Wood, spoke.

The Board of Trade holds its annual ladies night in Alpha hall, Feb. 11.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The senior class of the Howard high school will hold a sale tomorrow afternoon.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Baptist church will be entertained by Mrs. John B. Clough tomorrow afternoon.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Epworth League of the Methodist church is arranging for a special entertainment to be given in March.

The newly elected officers of the William McKinley camp, Sons of Veterans, will be installed tonight.

HANOVER

The Library Aid Society will hold its annual costume party at Library hall Wednesday night.

The high school senior class is arranging for an entertainment for the benefit of its Washington trip fund.

LEXINGTON

Members of the Tourist Club meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edwin F. Fobes at 3 Chandler street, when Mrs. George Walter Spaulding is to tell of the "Mountain Whites," in her review of two books.

BRIDGEWATER

The newly elected officers of Bridge-water grange will be installed Jan. 23.

The boy scouts will hold an entertainment in the town hall on the evening of Jan. 27.

ROSLINDALE

"Common Fallacies About War and Peace" is the subject of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston at the annual ladies' night of the Men's League of the Baptist church tonight.

ROCKLAND

The officers and teachers of the Sunday school of the Baptist church hold a dinner in the vestry tonight.

RANDOLPH

Mrs. Eva Saunders has been elected president of Capt. Horace Niles W. R. C. in place of Mrs. Della Mann, resigned.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Mrs. Bert S. Currier has been elected second vice-president of the Arlington Woman's Aid Association.

CHELSEA

There will be a supper at the Cary Avenue church for the men of all the Protestant churches this evening.

Benjamin P. Nichols has been elected treasurer and Leon A. Moore secretary of the Eastern Massachusetts Poultry Association.

The new planning board of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed by Mayor Edward E. Willard, will hold its first meeting at city hall today for organization. They will be addressed by Secretary Henry Sterling of the homestead commission.

Miss Sadie Wilson, a teacher at the Bloomingdale school, has resigned, to accept a position at Wellesley College.

MALDEN

Pupils of Malden high school have voted against the establishment of a luncheon at the school. They ask to be permitted to patronize the Malden stores at recess time, the same as they are now doing.

The Republican city committee will meet for organization in Odd Fellows hall Wednesday evening.

Middlesex encampment of Odd Fellows will install its officers tonight in Odd Fellows hall and the ladies are to be guests of the members. Grand Patriarch Walter F. Johnson with the board of grand officers will be in charge, and they will be assisted by District Deputy Frederick W. Pierce and suite. Dancing will follow the exercises.

MAYNARD

At the annual meeting of the Maynard Loom Fixers Union, these officers were elected for the coming year: President, John Webster; vice-president, Harry Hargreaves; financial secretary, Geo. Waterhouse; recording secretary, George Siswick; treasurer, Jeremiah Kelley; conductor, John McDonald, and warden, Joseph Rollinson.

The boys at the Maynard high school have organized a baseball association, and have elected Wilford Hooper as president. John Gibbons has been made manager.

EVERETT

The Everett Veteran Firemen have elected: President, George O. Clapp; vice-presidents, James R. Stevens and Samuel Halfrey; secretary, F. D. B. Hill; financial secretary, Charles W. Greene; treasurer, A. R. Pickard; foreman, G. F. Beale; assistants, Henry Claves and William E. Barnard; steward, A. R. Pickard.

The Republican city committee have elected: Chairman, Howard Furness; vice-chairman, Brenton W. Vaughan; secretary, Charles P. Halpin; treasurer, Frank P. Douglas.

WINTHROP

A lecture will be given at high school hall this evening in the course for the benefit of the scholarship fund.

The residents of Point Shirley will be given a hearing before the board of selectmen this evening on the laying out of Grand View avenue, Billow street and Triton avenue.

The trustees of the public library will give a hearing this evening to those persons who have petitioned to have the library open a part of the day each Sunday.

REVERE

The Woman's Guild of St. Ann's Episcopal church have elected: President, Mrs. D. M. Pierce; vice-president, Mrs. George J. Anderson; secretary, Mrs. C. C. Robbins; treasurer, Mrs. Charles T. Bradbury.

The choir of the Baptist church will give a cantata by George B. Nevin on Easter Sunday.

MEDFORD SCHOOL BUDGET PROVIDES FOR HIGHER PAY

Medford's school department has submitted to Mayor Charles S. Taylor its annual budget. It calls for \$170,302. The budget will be sent to the finance committee of the aldermen.

The amount asked by the school department is 50 per cent of the total appropriations of the city for municipal purposes. Of the amount asked, \$141,502 is for salaries, an increase of about \$10,000 over 1913, which gives to many teachers increased salary.

At the next meeting of the school board a special committee of three members will be named to arrange for furnishing the addition to the high school, for which a special appropriation will be asked.

Principal James D. Howlett of the Medford high school has been requested by the school committee to take under consideration the question of dancing by high school pupils and to make recommendations for discontinuing the new dances at affairs held under the name of the Medford high school.

REBEL MONEY TO BE FORWARDED

CHICAGO—Ten million pesos in Mexican revolutionary money, seized here by government officials, will be forwarded to Nogales today. The money was shipped from Washington and was opened here to see if the shipment was properly billed. The coin is not held to be counterfeit as the United States does not at present recognize any government in Mexico.

EARL OF KINTORE GUEST OF SCOTS ON BURNS NIGHT

Club Arranging for Presence of British Peace Representative at Poet's Anniversary

Arrangements are being made by the Boston Caledonian Club to have the Earl of Kintore, representative of King George V. of England in plans for celebrating 100 years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, attend the anniversary of Robert Burns, which the club will observe for the sixtieth consecutive year in the Mechanics Building Friday evening. About 10,000 guests are expected to be present.

Among other guests invited are Governor Walsh, Lieutenant Governor Barry, Councilor Alexander McGregor, Councilman Walter Ballantine, representatives of various national organizations, officers of British and other steamships.

Selections will be rendered by Miss Jessie MacLachlan of Glasgow, Miss Flora McIvor Craig of Toronto, Canada, George Neil, Scottish tenor, and George H. Downing, baritone. Highland dances will be given by the Stewart quartet, Nellie Ferguson, Pauline Danner, Edna Boyd and Emily Forbes.

MUSIC

CHORAL UNION CONCERT

Giving its first concert of the winter, the People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, sang in Symphony hall on Sunday evening, winning the approval of a good-sized audience. The chorus had the assistance of Mrs. Edith Ellis Goudreau, soprano; Mrs. Florence Payne Lucas, soprano; John Finnegan, tenor; Romeo Frick, baritone; Herman A. Shedd, organist, and an orchestra of Boston Symphony men.

CONSTRUCTIVE PHILANTHROPY ONE AIM OF CLEVELAND BODY

Business Men Forming Chamber
of Commerce Remove Abuses
and Waste of Funds—Federa-
tion of Philanthropies Results

OTHER CIVIC WORKS

CLEVELAND, O.—Regulation of public charities with the purpose of encouraging worthy giving and aiding its efficiency and reducing unworthy appeals, undertaken by Cleveland's Chamber of Commerce 12 years ago, has attained such success that it has attracted national attention to this city and the organization. The chamber has passed upon the merits of appeals of all kinds made to Cleveland business men in behalf of charitable enterprises, in an effort to see that money given in response to

were secured whose plans helped to make tangible for the Cleveland citizen the vision of that comparatively small body of far-sighted men. After the Cleveland citizenship received its elementary lessons in civic pride as represented in marble and granite, the work progressed steadily. Now the dream is soon to be pictured to the eye in enduring stone, marble, statuary and gardens.

It has been said that the leading commercial organizations can be accurately relied upon as a barometer of public sentiment. Therefore it is not surprising to find Cleveland's progressive organization among the first in giving to the cities of the entire country an example of the value of organized effort on the part of men whose capacity has been shown in business, when brought to bear upon civic problems. The "group plan" is one splendid monument to the efficiency of the organized business men of Cleveland, but it is not the only one. Others may not be so impressive, but



Chamber of Commerce's handsome building

them was put into the most effective channels. Thus the "committee on benevolent associations" became a constructive force in dealing with the city's philanthropic problems and needs. Out of this effort there has grown a separate institution, which devotes its time to looking after all such matters.

As the members of the committee began their work of investigation years ago, they became more and more impressed with the waste involved in the individual solicitations for charities, and reached the conclusion that the persuasive impetuosity of the solicitor rather than the benevolence of the giver was the impelling force behind most charitable contributions.

Practically every charity in Cleveland was canvassed for its list of contributors of \$5 or more per year. An astonishing situation was here disclosed—a situation which doubtless is paralleled in every other community, where the facts known. It was found that not 1 per cent of all the people of Cleveland were contributing as much as \$5 a year to organized charity; that 82 per cent of the total contributions were contributed by 11 per cent of the donors, and that 42 per cent of the total contributions were contributed by six persons.

There was a municipality of over one-half million people with hundreds of unfortunates dependent upon charitable organizations, one half of whose total income might be depreciated during a twelvemonth by the removal of a half-dozen persons. With the prestige of its record, the Chamber of Commerce committee on benevolent associations assumed the task of working out a plan for a representative institution to raise and distribute all funds for the maintenance of charitable institutions in Cleveland, and to undertake the education of the city in philanthropy. The givers to charity, the charity institutions and the Chamber of Commerce each have named 10 members of the trustees of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy. The first six months of operation have more than come up to expectations. This experiment has attracted attention from coast to coast, and similar plans are considered in several cities.

Ranking forty-third in population among cities of the United States in 1890, Cleveland since has grown to sixth place in the population list and fifth in the value of its manufactured products. The Chamber of Commerce, 2300 strong and composed of the community's representative men, has been a leading factor in this progress.

The constructive work of committees on transportation, industrial development, river and harbor improvement, legislation, industrial welfare, smoke prevention, municipal sanitation, and other subjects of vital concern to Cleveland, and the work of boards of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers have been characterized by the same foresight and steadfastness of purpose. Within sight of the handsome building owned by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, three classic public buildings have risen within a few years, and two more will soon be begun. When the Chamber of Commerce became sponsor for the idea of grouping the public buildings around a civic center it assumed the task of getting together and of transforming visions into actualities. By the authority of state legislation, enacted at the urgency of the chamber, three famous architects

are no less apparent. After all is written concerning a city's growth in population, its varied industries, its commerce, its culture, and its material progress, a city can be best measured by the civic ideals of its citizens.

Few Clevelanders would hesitate to use this criterion in comparing Cleveland with other cities. As one well-known political expert has remarked, "In no city has self-consciousness deepened into the masses as in Cleveland." Just how far the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has been influential to this end it is, of course, impossible to say. Certainly it is safe to assume that an organization composed of the city's ablest and most influential men, not only in business pursuits but also in the professions, is in the most advantageous position to exemplify these high qualities of citizenship.

DR. WASHINGTON SAYS NEGRO SHOWS ADVANCE IN WORK

Tuskegee Educator Points to
Recognition of Dignity of Labor
to Credit of Race

Present-day conditions of the negro race in the South were outlined to an audience that filled Trinity church Sunday evening by Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute. Recognition of the dignity of labor by the negro race is the greatest evidence of their advance in the estimation of Dr. Washington.

Dr. Washington said that while at first he found a feeling among his people that after they had learned to read and write they ought not to do any more work with their hands, now they have reached the point where all prejudice against manual labor has disappeared. Those of his race who are doing the best work, according to Dr. Washington, are establishing public schools for the negroes in the rural districts and especially in the cotton sections, where no opportunities for education have hitherto been given.

Dr. Washington says that lynching is freely and outspokenly condemned, with the exception of one governor and but a few among the daily press, and he sees in this the basis of a great growth toward a higher civilization.

Dr. Alexander Mann presided at the public meeting, and Bishop William A. Lawrence introduced Dr. Washington.

SAN DIEGO SEEKS SITE FOR NEW PARK

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Signed by many residents of the southeastern part of the city, a petition has been presented to the council asking that the city lands east of Fortieth street and extending south almost to National City, about 24 acres, be given to the park board.

The residents ask that the land be used as a park to be known as Woolman Avenue park, says the Union. This end of the city is growing rapidly, and there is no city park near it. It is proposed to make over the land into an attractive recreation spot for the use of the residents.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HORSE SENSE

Have you ever really thought
As, perchance, you may have sought
Your way along a path of sand or
gravel,
Strange as it may appear,
The fact is very clear,
That the softest road's the hardest
road to travel.

The ravages on the national exchequer made by the demands for greater armaments is causing France to lay a special tax on fortunes. If this taxing of the rich for war purposes does not cease it may not be long before the poor will be deprived of the privilege of going to the front to be shot at.

NATURE NOTE

Ethel—What is a firefly?
Egbert—Oh, it is just an ordinary bug that goes about in the summer evening twirling carrying a pocket flashlight.

In beginning his administration of New York city's affairs Mayor Mitchell announces that his policy is to be one of "silence and efficiency." Let's see; doesn't that mean about the same as the admonition to "Keep still and saw wood"?

STEP LIVELY

Every man for his walk, so observers will state,
Owns a mental condition to fit;
So the person who goes with "a lumbering gait"
Should be told to "spruce up" just a bit.

Paul Fjelde, the North Dakota sculptor who is to model the statue of Abraham Lincoln which his state is to present to the government of Norway, is said to have made a splendid name for himself. At any rate it is one that ought to prevent others from opening his letters by mistake.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

TACOMA TRIBUNE.—It is cheering news for every Yankee dinner table, this bulletin that the department of agriculture has just given out about potatoes. Instead of the darkly rumored

scarcity of the all-important vegetable, no shortage of the 1913 crop exists, we are told. The present potato excitement is apparently due to a misinterpretation of the yield this year. The total is 331,625,000 bushels, considerably above the 10-year average. The news that the potato supply will not be scrimped is another cause for optimism. The average citizen would find it difficult to feel cheerful when faced by a threatened potato famine.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE.—With only 4352 votes in favor, the people of Tacoma have rejected the plan to issue bonds for \$87,000 to build and equip a car line to the tide lands industrial district. In spite of this vote the city council is threatening to issue warrants and construct the line. Wise voters—blundering council. Municipal ownership of public utilities is gaining, and will gain ground. Mark down as its worst enemy not the man who always rants against it, but the man who tries to extend it too rapidly. Moving with caution, gaining the support of the people, avoiding heavy debt, making sure that each new city enterprise will be able to pay its own way almost from the start, the advance in public control can be made steadily and the ground can be held as gained. Rushing into every scheme offered, plunging into debt head over heels, putting theories ahead of facts, comparing the cost and the income not before but after the city is pledged to the work—these are policies which will bring disaster to the treasury, cast discredit upon measures that would be wise and profitable, and make "municipal ownership" a phrase to be despised. It's well to keep one's eyes open and look ahead when treading a new path.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—Taking a club to abuses in civic affairs has for years been the only method of redress for citizens who wanted to correct or obviate the things which do not make for good city government. Recently another method has been devised and is now in use in 25 of the largest cities in the country. Like the old plan, it involves the use of a club, but it is of a different sort—a city club. The more representative the membership of a city club, the broader will be its work and the more complete the interests which it will have. A city club whose membership includes both men and women, as does the Milwaukee organization, is a powerful factor in municipal work. The interest of women in advancing the cause of better city government should be as keen as that of the men. The things which touch the welfare of the home—pure milk, clean streets, adequate garbage collection, playgrounds, the school system and a myriad of other matters—are of primary importance to women. To have these things done well is a part of the activity of the city club, and it welcomes the aid of the women of the city in carrying out the work. The success of city clubs in large cities in arousing civic spirit and bringing together citizens in the cause of good government leads to the question of their establishment in smaller cities and towns. Many of the smaller cities throughout Wisconsin have Saturday lunch clubs or similar organi-

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 15 times, per line, 15¢; 15 to 25 times, per line, 15¢; 25 or more times, per line, 10¢; 100 or more times, per line, 5¢. Single copy, 1¢. 3 times, per line, 15¢; 8 or more times, per line, 10¢; 100 or more times, per line, 5¢.

FINANCIAL
We Issue for the
Convenience
of Our Clients
6 Per Cent.
Certificates

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
FOR SALE
A fine large plantation in Florida, 1000 acres rolling land, rich soil, red clay subsoil, 500 acres under cultivation, most of it in fine condition, growing corn, cotton, sugar cane, etc., buildings mostly new within six years. Modern house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms. Running water, brick warehouse, stables, barns, etc., and about 20 small houses for tenants. The owners cannot attend to it and offer it at a positive bargain and on easy terms. This offers one of the best opportunities in the state for general farming, raising cattle, and some varieties of fruits. FRANCIS B. WINTERBORN, Tallahassee, Fla.

A MODERATE priced Indian River home, possessing city conveniences, on main auto road, with orange and grapefruit grove and other fruits; good heating; beautiful view. Write for further particulars or call on W. M. ATWATER, Quaker, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—IOWA
REAL ESTATE, realty, collecting, special attention given property of non-residents. C. J. TRUMBauer, 705 Security bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE—OAKLAND, CAL.
MORTON L. HANNA—Real estate, investments, 533 First National Bank Bldg., Oakland, California. Phone Oakland 2448.

APARTMENTS TO LET
CAMBRIDGE—Lady having sunny apartment would share, or let two rooms to desirable party. Address C. St. Monitor Office.

zations, which, although they provide forums in which much valuable discussion may be held, are not equipped with the means for putting this into practical use through active committee work. And the actual service performed is the test of real usefulness. A city club in a small city, where people are easy to reach and where civic problems have not as yet assumed colossal proportions, would be a powerful factor, not only in correcting the evils which already exist, but in building up a citizenship as interested in municipal affairs as in private business. An enlightened, active electorate is essential to bettering government and a city club is a means of creating this power for good.

AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

Reports of the year's work will be presented at the annual meeting of the Robert Gould Shaw House Association to be held tomorrow at 4 p. m. in the Hotel Vendome. Brief addresses will be made by Mrs. Ulysses A. Ridley; A. L. Jackson, class-day orator for 1914; Harvard; William H. Lewis, assistant attorney-general under former President Taft; and Robert A. Woods, head of South End house.

The American String quartet will furnish the program at the next Parker Memorial concert, Sunday afternoon. At the Ellis Memorial women's residence tomorrow a luncheon will be held for the workers of the house. On Thursday evening the Mothers' Club will hold their annual meeting and election of officers, and Friday evening the monthly senior dance will be held.

At Denison house the South Bay Dramatic Club will present three Irish plays Saturday night. Earnest Montross of Harvard will speak on "Good Citizenship" before the Merrimack Club at the Frances E. Willard settlement Wednesday evening. The settlement workers report that the mothers' classes in English held twice a week are proving very successful.

The Friday night open house gatherings of girls recently inaugurated at North End union record good attendance. The McKinley Juniors, a club of Italian boys at the union under the leadership of Victor Kramer of Brookline, have added informal discussion and essays to their winter program. The last discussion dealt with "Astronomy."

By arrangement with Fitz Roy Carrington of the Museum of Fine Arts, an exhibition of etchings and colored prints chosen so as to be of special interest to boys and girls will be held at the South End music school on Rutland street, beginning the last of January. Children from other settlements and from the schools of the districts are to be invited to see the display.

On the afternoon of Feb. 11, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William Boos of Waban, a concert will be held for the benefit of the music school. Members of the Symphony orchestra and of the Boston opera company are to be on the program.

Rehearsals of the junior orchestra have begun at the school and will be held every Wednesday afternoon. The senior orchestra will rehearse Wednesday evenings.

A reception to the children of the Boston music school settlement on Salem street was given last night by the Clara Schumann Club.

The children of the settlement are preparing for an opera to be given soon by the Toy Symphony. The next concert of the People's Orchestra will be given in Huntington avenue theater Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, with Madam Marie Sundelius, soprano, as assisting artist. The annual concert by the pupils of the settlement will probably be held early in March. Daniel Bloomfield is the director.

Tuesday evening the Franklin Club of Roxbury Neighborhood House will hold a dancing party, and on Thursday evening the Harford Club will entertain the Mothers Club. An illustrated lecture on "The An-

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

PLUMBING
McMahon & Jaques
Hardware, Paints
and Oils
Established 1899
Tel. 430 B.R. 342 MASS. AV., BOSTON

DANCING
HELENE L. SWENEY
SCHOOL OF DANCING
St. James' Hall, 235 Huntington Ave.
8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tel. Back Bay 2518-R.
castle walk, hesitation waltz and all modern dances taught correctly; classes, private and club lessons by appointment.

CLUB CARDS
THE JOLLY TOTS
band painted place cards, 10c each, 12 for \$1; 50 for \$5. Menus, etc., with 11¢ per Canadian figure to order. BEER LIGHTFOOT, 484 Cooper St., Ottawa, Can.

PIANOS
OWNER leaving city will sell very cheaply fine small upright piano, good order sweet-toned, 525 JAMES CANNON, 13 University road, Brookline.

PATENTS
C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer
Registered PATENTS
28 School St., Boston Established 23 Yrs.

LAWYERS
VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
628 Curney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, LAWYER
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
C. A. FROST
Attorney at Law
Mills Building, San Francisco

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTS
DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
136 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

NEW YORK ADVERTISING ROOMS
FIRST-CLASS, pleasant suite of rooms on first or second floor (furnished or unfurnished) to lease. On 6th st. Very appropriate for practitioners; alterations to suit; meals served if desired. Phone 4901 Columbus.

FURNISHED ROOM in private apartment; all improvements; subway and L; for gentlemen. CALDWELL, 25 W. 65th st.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED SUITE—Electric light; elevator apartment. 257 W. 111th st. SOYER, Tel. 3724 Morning.

LAWYERS
D. W. STEELE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
56 Nassau Street, New York

W. B. HORD & HORD
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
38 Park Row, New York City

New York Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to
WARREN C. KLEIN, 6025 Metropolitan building.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BOARD AND ROOMS
S. 10TH ST., 304—Third floor front; running water; near business district; gentleman; board in family, if desired. Tel. Walnut 6455-A.

N. 40TH ST., 320—Room and board for one or two young men in private family; all conveniences; near surface and L. cars.

PHILADELPHIA
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to E. E. DANIELL, 1713 Sansom street.

PORTLAND, Oregon, ADVERTISING

DEPARTMENT STORES
Meier & Frank
Co.

Wish You a
Happy
Prosperous
New Year
ESTABLISHED 1857

Dependable Merchandise
Roberts Bros.
THIRD AND MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

SHOES
Knights' SHOES
THEY SATISFY
Durable, Comfortable, Stylish
MORRISON STREET NEAR BROADWAY

THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
B.K. Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 330 Washington Sts.

CLOTHIERS
BEN SELLING
Leading Clothier

Ladies' and Misses' Wearing Apparel. Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, and Clothing of Quality and Integrity.
MORRISON ST. AT FOURTH

AGENCY WANTED
WANTED—Pacific coast agencies for high grade contractors and railroad supplies and equipment by well equipped and reliable manufacturer's agent. J. W. LEEPER, 505 Market, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE
PARTY leaving city will sell fine oak dining room furniture cheaply; also bedroom set and small upright piano. JAMES CANNON, 18 University rd., Brookline.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING
JOHN A. COLLIOTT—Second hand dynamo and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 108 Oliver st., Boston.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS
CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS
GOOD, CLEAN, WHOLESOME HOME COOKING

The Harmony Cafeteria
324-328 S. Wabash Ave.
LUNCHEON 11-90 A. M. to 2-30 P. M.
SUPPER 4-30 P. M. to 7-00 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET
FOR RENT, for 2 or 3 months, a most desirable furnished suite of 4 rooms and bath, in Chicago's best family hotel; pleasantly and conveniently located. For full particulars write or apply S. S. Monitor office, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS—NORTH SIDE
TO RENT—Very attractive room, modern, privileges; near Argyle & Wilsa are to refined lady. Address K 14, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg.

ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE
TO RENT—2 large, sunny rooms, high class, newly furnished; family of 2; 1 blk. from Kenwood L. and surface; cor. 42d pl. and Drexel blvd. breakfast optional. Phone Oakland 6672.

TO RENT—Elegantly furnished front bedroom; b. w. heat; priv. home; 1 or 2 gentlemen. 535 E. 42nd place. Oakl. 1964.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished room; fine transportation; near Oakwood Blvd. 2541 Ellis Ave. Tel. Oakland 5222.

BOARD AND ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE
753 OAKWOOD BLVD.—Modern double and single rooms on bird; excellent table. Phone Drexel 165. El. and surface lines.

DENTISTS
DR. F. H. SCHARFF
1602 Madison Bldg., 9 to 5:30
2538 North Ave. 7 to 9 P. M.
Tel. Rand. 7280-7281

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

ART
W. Scott Thorber Art Galleries
Paintings, Etchings, Mercurials, Prints
408 S. Mich. Blvd., Tel. Harr. 1784

FLORISTS
FLORIST and DECORATOR—ANDREW McADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants, 53rd st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 18.

LAWYERS
FREDERICK A. BANGS
LAWYER
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

LEONARD L. COWAN
Attorney-at-Law
601 Otis Building, Chicago

Chicago Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to
CHAS. M. VEZEY
750 People's Gas Building

TAMPA, FLA.
LOVELL WILDER INVESTMENT CO.
G. S. HALL, Manager Court Arcade
Orange Groves, Truck Farms and City and Country Homes.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MISS LOUISE S. BURTON
FINE GOWNS
332 Hyde Park ave., Tampa, Fla.

REAL ESTATE
LOVELL WILDER INVESTMENT CO.
G. S. HALL, Manager Court Arcade
Orange Groves, Truck Farms and City and Country Homes.

PIANOS
Upright, Grand and Player Pianos.
The Famous Behning, Ivers & Pond, and ten other makes of Standard Pianos.

SOULE BROS.
388 Morrison St. and 166 Tenth St.

TAILORS
The Hazelwood
An Ideal Place
to Lunch
Confectionery and
Restaurant
338-330 Washington St.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
KARL S. BROWN
Machine Design, Ice and Cold Storage Estimates, Drafting
Phone Main 7489
519 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
616 BECK BLDG., PORTLAND, ORE.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
The Hazelwood
An Ideal Place
to Lunch
Confectionery and
Restaurant
338-330 Washington St.

COAL
ROSLYN CASCADE COAL
A bituminous coal, a cooking coal.
PORTLAND AND SUBURBAN COAL CO.
J. No. Front St. Phone A 3235, Main 353

DENTISTS
DENTIST
DR. C. P. HASKELL
801 Morgan Building
Phone Main 2389

PORTLAND, ORE.
Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to ALBERT S. BROWN, 616 Beck building.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAL

[illegible]

WANTED-Carpenter work of any kind. 4024 Fern pl., Los Angeles 8.

NIGHT POSITION-As night watchman or will care for church; no bad habits. R. M. NICHOLS, 679 E. 1st St., Los Angeles 1.

FOR ADVERTISING MAN-Management or stenographer, originality, initiative, ability to sell. Good experience seeks position. L. E. HART, 1900 West 14th st., Los Angeles 4.

FOR MAN wants a position in sheet metal or plumbing shop. Write to Mr. J. W. GARDNER, Co. 10, Box 10, Los Angeles 1.

FOR MAN desiring a practical education would like to engage with general contractor; wages not so much object as training. Write to Mr. J. W. GARDNER, Co. 10, Box 10, Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone 1-10.

EDUCATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION or attendant, experienced position. Mrs. MARGARET BROWN, 1004 S. Orange Ave., Los Angeles 1.

COMPANION-A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as ladies' maid either to travel or remain at home. Address: Mrs. C. A. McNEIL, 1343 Shatto st., Los Angeles 4.

FOR SALE-Lithiumium, patented, designed by Dr. F. L. Smith, 1000 W. 14th St., Los Angeles 4.

TELEPHONING, and E. IVES, 330 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., is seeking a bookkeeper. **SEKESKEPER**, middle-aged man, wants situation with business in apartment house; experience in bookkeeping. E. WELLS, 2001 N. Portland, Ore. **SEKESKEPER**—Young woman, 25, desires position as typist in southern California; letters of reference. MRS. G. M. FEY, 51 Atlantic, Los Angeles, Cal. **SESWORK** wanted by nat. ref. in person who lady is willing to test. **HELEN LUTZ**, 12 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal. **LETTER ORDER OR CIRCULAR LETTERS**—Situation wanted by young woman, 25, with 10 years experience; send of reference. **MISS O. HENRY**, 1554 4th st., San Diego, Cal. **SEKESKEPER**, competent and experienced, desires position as typographer, previously with large business firm. **HAROLD L. HARRIS**, 2001 N. Portland, Ore. **WANTED**—Position as managing housewife in small rooming or apartment house. **CHARLES L. LEITCH**, Gen. Del., P. O. Box 100, Los Angeles, Cal. **WANTED**—Position as bookkeeper by experienced woman. **HELEN TESKE**, 921 E. 11th, Los Angeles, Cal.

HELP WANTED—MALE

STED—A1 watchmaker and jeweler with 10 years of experience and first-class

W. E. BAUER, Trinidad, Col.

TUATIONS WANTED—MALE

UFFERS and practical automobile (1931, temperate and good habit) for exchange with a car.

CHAS. H. WILSON, 821 Lila Boulevard, Col.

WANTED, TRAVELING

PERSON employed, desires position; a host of references; prefer negro.

State territory, good judge.

EDWARD A. JONES, Canton

AND WIFE want situation in Washington or Oregon. W. 625 Franklin av., Kansas

REKEEPER and accountant with office in tropics; will consider proposition substantial firm or organization; prefer South America. W. E. 408 Main st., Kansas City, Mo.

TUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SSMAKER—Two experienced first class capable of handling first class work position; best reference, M.

BOOKS, 123 South 5th St., Kan.
Kan.

Washington or Oregon. W.
622 Franklin av. Kansas C.

CANADA

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

REPRESENTATIVE—Gentleman vic
to buyers of hardware would
represent a substantial firm of Am
manufactured rails for the En
HOBBS & Smithfield st. B
England.

GREAT BRITAIN

HELP WANTED—MALE

thoroughly experienced. Appl
particular to MRS. MUMFORD, J
Braiswick, Colchester, Eng.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER. experienced to represent first class firm. **W. H. GOOD,** 21 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, Devon, Eng.

POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

STUDENT, housekeeper, or housemaid, domesticated, good needlewoman, father, middle age, excellent references. **MRS. HODGES,** 24 Lorna Rd., Huddersfield, W. Yorks.

HOUSEWOMAN desires position as housekeeper, needlework; also as a waitress and accompanist; references. **EMPLE,** 38 Hillside Rd., Hampstead, N. Eng.

Who has traveled, desires post with a lady, abroad for few months; good needlewoman, plain hair dress. **BAKER,** 31 Basinghall St., London, E.C. 2.

SEWING LADY, experienced, seeks to do fancy dress, department, or needlework, in medium class trade; good references. **MALICE ROON,** care Mrs. Claret, Suffolk, Eng.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER. experienced to represent first class firm. **W. H. GOOD,** 21 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, Devon, Eng.

POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

STUDENT, housekeeper, or housemaid, domesticated, good needlewoman, father, middle age, excellent references. **MRS. HODGES,** 24 Lorna Rd., Huddersfield, W. Yorks.

HOUSEWOMAN desires position as housekeeper, needlework; also as a waitress and accompanist; references. **EMPLE,** 38 Hillside Rd., Hampstead, N. Eng.

Who has traveled, desires post with a lady, abroad for few months; good needlewoman, plain hair dress. **BAKER,** 31 Basinghall St., London, E.C. 2.

SEWING LADY, experienced, seeks to do fancy dress, department, or needlework, in medium class trade; good references. **MALICE ROON,** care Mrs. Claret, Suffolk, Eng.

1

WESTERN
LONG BEACH, CAL.

CAFETERIA—KENNEBEC
A Good Place to Eat
137 West Ocean Ave. Phone 106

CLEANING, DYEING, REPAIRING
PERSIAN DYE WORKS
12 Pine Ave. Home 213, Pacific 67-W

DENTIST—DR. JAMES H. ROSWELL
602 First National Bank Bldg.
Home 106

FISH MARKET
FRANK S. VOLK
36 Pine Ave. Home 132, S. S. 21-W

FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN
THE TOGGERY
32 W. Ocean Ave. Home 6184

FURNITURE—THE ARK FURNITURE
CO. Furniture of All Kinds
American and Broadway

GROCERIES—W. A. HARSHBARGER
Broadway and Pacific Ave.
Home 8173 Phone 6584 East 657 W

THE PRISCILLA—Original Designs
Arlington Hotel, Pacific Way

REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE
J. W. HAIR & CO., Long Beach, Cal.
Home Office—
111 East Ocean Ave., room 17

SHOES—FINE SHOES
CATES BROS.
312 Pine Ave.

SHOES—COVER SHOE COMPANY
Sell Shoes Satisfaction
209 Pine Ave.

TAILOR
S. J. ABRAMS, THE TAILOR
27 Pine Ave. Home 191

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ANCHOR REALTY COMPANY
F. J. Young, Pres. H. Van Bergen, Secy.
409-17 Montezuma Bldg.
City & Country Real Estate, Insurance

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NATHAN D. TANQUARY
Market St. Cor. 4th St.

CORSETS—Call a SPIRELLA corseteer to
your home without obligation. SUT-
TER 2456. Shop 118 Geary, 4th floor.

DAY NURSERY—Children cared for by
day, night or week. Terms reasonable.
Market St. Cor. 4th St. Phone 3717.

DRESSMAKING—MRS. O. P. COLE,
first-class work. Reasonable prices.
Phone Franklin 2134. 2509A Larkin St.

FARMS AND COUNTRY LANDS
D. E. BESECKER, Established 1885
529 Pacific Building, San Francisco.

GLADYS MILLINERY
2055 Broadway
Next Door to New Tirol

GLOVES OF QUALITY
THE GLOVE SHOP
JOS. A. ORR CO., 105 Grant Ave.

TROUSERS—BENJAMIN LADIES' Tailor
 168 Geary St., Rooms 82-85. Ky. 1913
 HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Shampoo-
 ing and Hair Cutting. Fine Wigs and
 Toupees. GOLDSTEIN'S, 201-52 Powell st.
 MILLINERY IMPORTER
 RAY LEVIN, 247 Powell St.
 Individuality in Design and Style
 PIANOS—Behning player pianos and
 others. Victor and Columbia phono-
 graphs. CLARK WISE & CO. 61 Geary st.
 TAILORS—J. A. ULRICH
 46 Kearney St., San Francisco
 TRUNKS—Leather Goods, Ladies' Hand
 Bags, Repairing. OPPENHEIMER, The
 Trunkman, 114 Grant Ave., nr. Post St.
 OAKLAND, CAL.
 RENTS AND CRAFT—Kodak Finishing.

COOK, 513 16th St.

BARBER-Arcade Baths

NINE CHAIRS, A CUSTOM PLACE

C. FYLE, Prop. 464 11th, Bacon Bldg.

CAFE "THE CITY HALL"

Edw. Lauchly, Prop.

524 San Pablo. S. A. DAVISON, Prop.

ECORATIVE NEEDLECRAFT-Artistic, individual designs and materials. Mail orders solicited. Eats 16 yrs. EMMA E. BERRY, Prop.

RESSMAKING and ALTERATIONS

LADIES' TAILORING

MRS. H. STARK 4205 West St.

ROCERIES-SUNSET GROCERY CO. Daily delivery, Oakland and Berkeley. Phones 2424, 2425, Oakland 557.

HATS Ballard's \$2.00 hats cover *every* wide brim. Hats renovated.

JIM BALLARD, 443 14th St.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS-Muffs and dears

HAIRDRESSING, **WASHING**, **SHAVING**,
MARVIN, 1505 Broadway, Washington, D.C.

JEWELRY—WATCHES—REPAIRING
Mail orders solicited
Absolutely dependable
J. SCHOENFELD, 1505 Broadway

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
Dealers in Oil and Wall Papers
L. LLEWELLYN CO., 1635 Bdwy., Okla. 1108

HIRTS—The Shirt Shop up-to-the-minute
Haberdashers. **MCCUNTT & SWIFT**,
447 14th St., at Broadway.

MISS GRACE FOTTER, **HARVEY**
SHERMAN **CLAY** **PHOTOGRAPHER**
Sherman Clay Bldg., 14th and Clay

AILOR to Okla.'s best trade. Imported
woodens. **W. A. AILOR**, 804 S.
Main St., Okla. 12th, at Broadway.

RUNKS and Fine Leather Goods. Manu-
facturing and repairing a specialty.
QUALITY TRUNK CO., 1414 Broadway.

BERKELEY CAL.

BARBERS—The Shattuck Barber Shop
Eigh chairs. Most desirable service.
Bert Pierson, Prop., 2172 Shattuck Ave.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

BOOKS—H. E. IRISH BOOK CO. will
mail Story of Cal. \$1.50; Cal. Wild Flow-
ers \$2.00; California Beautiful \$1.50.

CARPETS, Linoleums, Stoves, Wall Pa-
per. Complete House Furnishers. PA-
CIFIC COAST FURNITURE CO.

FRONG & GARFIELD—Fine shoes for
particular merit. Also a splendid
make at \$4 and \$5. SEASIDE TOGGERY.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

ART GOODS AND GIFT NOVELTIES
THE GIFT SHOP
1203 State Street

CLOTHING
THE GENTLEMAN'S CLOTHROBE

Get Good Things in Clothes for Men and Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies

DRY GOODS
G. F. TREWENITH
LADIES' FURNISHINGS

GROCERIES—DIEHL'S. A grocery since 1891. Dependable eatables and good service. 827 State St. Both phones 44.

Patrons of This Advertising
Will note that

SHOPS OF QUALITY
ADVERTISING
From Merchants in
Eastern U. S. and Canada
appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Shops of Quality Advertising from

Central and Western U. S.
appears each Monday, Wednesday and
Friday.
This advertising costs 10c per
line and is placed under annual
contract. No advertisement is
accepted for less than 2 lines.

Real Estate Market

Last week's totals show considerable falling off in the number of real estate transactions put through, also the number of mortgages put on record was considerably less than the corresponding period of a year ago, although the amount of money required in financing the deals this year, was somewhat in excess of 1913. As compared with the same week in 1912 there is a much greater difference in favor of that phenomenal year's record in every respect. However, taking conditions as they exist today, those in touch with the market feel optimistic for the present and near future.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Jan. 17, 1914:

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of moneys
Jan. 12.....	66	\$83,988
Jan. 13.....	60	\$7,740
Jan. 14.....	61	\$26,620
Jan. 15.....	67	\$17,880
Jan. 16.....	63	\$12,835
Jan. 17.....	58	\$167,486
Totals.....	375	\$912,470
Same week 1913.....	455	\$1,033,716
Same week 1912.....	478	\$1,034,021
Week Jan. 10, 1914.....	491	\$912,470

BACK BAY PURCHASE

Another brick apartment house has changed owners in Back Bay. This time the estate 40 Astor street, near Bickerstaff street, is purchased by Raymond M. Adams from Shirley S. Pettigling and John F. Wyman. The building is four stories in height, contains 24 suits with modern conveniences, and is one of a group built within the last three years. There is a ground area of 4350 square feet, taxed for \$8750 and included in the total assessed valuation of \$48,700.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Dorchester is to have a new theater on the corner of Blue Hill avenue and Elm street, also extending back to Old road. The land was purchased today by the Franklin Park Theater Company from Abraham Kurinsky, deed coming through John Gould, and contains 11,000 square feet, assessed on a valuation of \$16,500. This is part of the parcel purchased by the grantor from the Boston Elevated Railway Company last October. Plans for the new theater were drawn by Frank & Wilcox and call for a substantial concrete and stone building.

Deeds have passed in the sale of a frame dwelling house and 6000 square feet of land at 39 Bailey street near Atherton street, owned by Harriet C. Baker. The improvements carry \$4000 assessment and the lot is taxed for \$900. Karin Larson is the buyer.

James E. Purdy purchased from Charles H. Howard about 14,000 square feet of vacant land on Grampan way through to Alpine way, Dorchester, valued by the assessors at 10 cents a foot—or a total of \$1400.

BRIGHTON ESTATES SOLD

William G. Norwell and wife have title to the frame dwelling and lot of land located at 1 Amboy street, corner of Windom street, assessed on a valuation of \$3300. The 3789 square feet of land carries \$900 of this amount. Mabry C. Oglesby was the grantor.

Another property sold was owned by Isaac V. Koskela at 20 Richardson street, being a frame dwelling and 4605 square feet of land, all valued for taxes at \$1600. Nickodem Bukowsky and another are the buyers.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

The Toy theater presents as its bill for the week "The Edge of the World" by A. H. Gilmer. The scene is laid on one of the Aran islands off the coast of Ireland.

The play belongs to the modern Irish school. It slightly recalls Yeats while being of the realistic type as exemplified by Synge. It often calls to mind "The Riders of the Sea," but the grim note of tragedy is often softened by a touch of poetry and lightened by flashes of humor smacking of the soil.

The situation is vividly portrayed. The plot is carried to its logical outcome. The dialogue is human and flexible. The characters are sharply etched and strongly contrasted.

The movement marks time in the first act, but the pace quickens in the second and the third rushes to the catastrophe with emotional crescendo.

Hard and grim is the island surrounded by a sea, ever presenting itself to the islanders as an implacable enemy; but mists and the haze veil the sea with beauty, bright flowers clothe the barren soil, the glory of the sunset bathes the rocks and the ocean, and the mystic moment of the passing of day and the shutting down of night speaks of poetry and love to those who can hear imaginatively.

The story centers around a widow and her daughter who are fighting hard to wrest a scanty livelihood from the unwilling soil. The mother has the typical peasant's outlook on life. Her one ideal for her daughter is a marriage that will bring a man to the family and more food to the larder. All the love that her small nature can give is lavished on a young son. If a bit of finery is to be bought she selfishly chooses for herself.

The girl is of finer stuff and rebels against the sordidness of the narrow life, and revolts against the men of the island, hardened with toil and coarse. She can marry only when love prompts.

Fate brings a poet to the island and the girl finds in him the ideal she has been seeking. He returns her love, but marriage is inexpedient. Blighted in her

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Easton st., 40, 44, 47, ward 25; T. B. Monro; frame dwelling.
Chelsea st., 317, ward 1; Ellen Donovan; frame store and dwelling.
Blackstone st., 173, and 30 Endicott st., ward 6; P. C. Welch et al., trustees; alter mfg. store.
Ashland st., 100, ward 23; Joanna Simmons; alter store.
Haviland st., 12, ward 10; est. P. E. Francis; alter dwelling.
Morris st., 8, ward 1; George Pollock; alter dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
John F. Wyman et al. to Raymond M. Adams, Astor and Bickerstaff sts., 2 lots; \$1.
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. to Peter C. Larkin, Stuart st.; q. 1; \$1.
Jennie Barker to Isaac Hellen, Tyler st.; q. 1; \$1.
Isaac Heller to Wolfe F. Courie, Tyler st.; q. 1; \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Samuel W. Johnson to Michael J. Venis, Story st.; q. 1; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Julia Siegle to Sophia Siegle, Deacon st.; q. 1; \$1.
Abraham Kurinsky to John Gould, Blue Hill av., Elm st. and Old road; q. 1; \$1.
Patrick Cummings to Francis J. Hickey, Howes st.; w. 1; \$1.
Francis J. Hickey to Catherine Cummings, Howe st.; w. 1; \$1.
Charles T. Howard to James E. Purdy, Grampan way and Alpine av.; w. 1; \$1.
Harriet C. Baker to Karin Larson, Bailey st.; q. 1; \$1.
Thomas Groom to Jared P. Hatch et al., Groom st., 2 lots; d. \$1000.
George Desmond to John E. Flynn, Claxton st., 2 lots; d. \$1000.
Marion A. Edwards to Harry J. Dorie, Rosemont st.; w. 1; \$1.
Lexington Club, mortgage, to Lexington Club, Josephine st.; d. \$1000.
WEST DORCHESTER
Jane Ayres to Nellie Hagerty, Greenton rd.; q. 1; \$1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to George A. Manahan, New Haven st.; q. 1; \$1.
Hiram T. Tarbox to Storer F. Crafts, Moreland st.; q. 1; \$1.
John P. Campbell to Joel M. Barnes et ux., Prince st.; w. 1; \$1.
BRIGHTON
Mabry C. Oglesby to William G. Norwell et ux., Windom and Amboy sts.; w. 1; \$1.
Annie G. Walker, mortgage, to Annie G. Walker, Corey rd.; d. \$12,427.
Same to same, Corey rd.; d. \$1500.
Isaac V. Koskela to Nickodem Bukowsky et al., Richardson st., 2 lots; q. 1; \$1.
HYDE PARK
Helena C. Lee to Sarah A. Cleary, Summer st. and B. & P. R. R.; q. 1; \$1.
CHELSEA
E. Weymouth Sava, Bk., mortgage, to E. Weymouth Sava, Bk., Orange st.; d. \$2000.
Same to same, Orange st.; d. \$2000.
Beagle Rotman to Sarah Rotman, Poplar st.; q. 1; \$1.
Same to same, Pearl and Park sts., 6 lots; q. 1; \$1.
REVERE
Amelia Rizzo to Emma Crocicchia, Revere and McKinley sts.; w. 1; \$1.

C. L. U. PLANS FOR COPPER MEETING

Members of the Boston Central Labor Union executive board are to arrange for a mass meeting to protest against the evasion of 40,000 women and children in the Michigan mining district. This action is in accordance with a vote of the union yesterday in Wells Memorial hall where reports were heard from the committee.

Massachusetts senators and congressmen will be asked to support Postmaster-General Burleson's recommendation that the government take over and operate the telegraph and telephone systems, according to resolutions adopted by the delegates.

On Brown's bank last Friday the main boom of the schooner Mildred Robinson, Capt. Eugen Moulaison, snapped off during a blow. The vessel arrived here today with 35,500 pounds fresh fish. She will be repaired.

Wednesday morning the Red Star liner Menominee, Captain Anfinssen, is expected to reach port from Antwerp with 14 cabin passengers and a general cargo. She was reported 645 miles east of Boston lightship at noon Sunday.

This site borders on Chisholm creek from which water can be secured for irrigation and the land is lying in such a manner that it can be irrigated.

H. H. Rodman of Cheney was elected superintendent. To finance this farm will require about \$1000, which the Business Association has a plan for raising. Mr. Bennett says the income the first year should amount to that much at least.

George W. Coleman, chairman of the meetings, who was elected to the Boston city council last week, got a hearty reception, and was presented with a large bouquet of red roses by the "Jewish young men of the West End."

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

REBEKAHS INSTALL TONIGHT
CONCORD, Mass.—District Deputy Grand Master Mrs. Alexina Bowditch Waterdown and suite will install new officers of the Willow Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows in I. O. O. F. hall tonight.

As he promised, John Cort has his new theater in Park square, the Cort, ready for the opening tonight with Joseph Santley in "When Dreams Come True," a sentimental musical comedy by Philip Bartholomae. Leading Boston managers and prominent players now in town were Mr. Cort's guests at a private inspection of the new house last night.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish is more plentiful at T wharf today. Thirteen vessels reached the pier with medium sized catches. Prices were firm, before a good demand.

Arrivals: Strs Wave 23,400 pounds, Surf 15,400, schooners Robert and Arthur 27,000, Gov. Foss 38,400, A. P. Andrew 49,000, Mary 45,500, Flora L. Oliver 42,000, Vanessa 67,000, Conqueror 51,000, Matthew S. Greer 6100, Jessie Costa 9200, Morning Star 16,000 and Mildred Robinson 35,500. The Wave also had 3000 soles, 600 scrod, 60 halibut; the Surf 60 soles, 3500 scrod, 100 halibut, 1200 skates, 40 catfish; M. S. Greer 1500 scrod, and the following with halibut: Gov. Foss 500, Robert and Arthur 500, A. P. Andrew 700, Mary 500, Flora L. Oliver 1000, Vanessa 1000, Conqueror 1000, Morning Star 300, and Mildred Robinson 800. The schooner Arkona also came in with 725 barrels frozen, and 375 barrels salt herring in bulk, from Newfoundland via Gloucester. Dealers' prices: Steak cod \$9, per hundred-weight, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$6, pollock \$5.75, large hake \$7.25, medium hake \$5.75, and cusk \$4.25.

Missing his vessel, the Norwegian steamship Storstad, when it sailed from Boston Thursday, Thoralf Rynning, stoker, is to be taken in charge by the Norwegian consul at Boston. On board are all his belongings, including about \$75 of his earnings.

Two trips of frozen herring from Newfoundland were the only arrivals at Gloucester today, excepting the gill netters with 50,000 pounds, fresh fish. The schooners Avalon and Essex were both laden with frozen herring.

When the schooners George Campbell, Atlanta, Hiram Lowell, and Frances Willard, the latter a chartered British vessel, sail from Curling, Newfoundland, the fishery at that port will be practically over for the season, according to news received here today. These vessels are laden with frozen herring. All vessels are now clear of Bonne bay. Herring are still plentiful at Curling and Bonne bay, despite the approaching close of navigation.

Safely berthed at T wharf, but with pumps going constantly to keep her afloat, the fishing schooner Conqueror, Capt. Robert Giffin, is being unloaded today. She has a cargo of 51,000 pounds of fresh groundfish besides 1000 halibut. While inbound early Sunday, the vessel sprang a leak off the lightship, which could not be located. Pumps kept her afloat until she reached T wharf. Then men were engaged to work alternately at the pumps. They pump five minutes, and rest two, in order to keep the vessel afloat. After discharge she will proceed to Gloucester to be hauled out on the railways for repairs.

On Brown's bank last Friday the main boom of the schooner Mildred Robinson, Capt. Eugen Moulaison, snapped off during a blow. The vessel arrived here today with 35,500 pounds fresh fish. She will be repaired.

Wednesday morning the Red Star liner Menominee, Captain Anfinssen, is expected to reach port from Antwerp with 14 cabin passengers and a general cargo. She was reported 645 miles east of Boston lightship at noon Sunday.

This site borders on Chisholm creek from which water can be secured for irrigation and the land is lying in such a manner that it can be irrigated.

H. H. Rodman of Cheney was elected superintendent. To finance this farm will require about \$1000, which the Business Association has a plan for raising. Mr. Bennett says the income the first year should amount to that much at least.

George W. Coleman, chairman of the meetings, who was elected to the Boston city council last week, got a hearty reception, and was presented with a large bouquet of red roses by the "Jewish young men of the West End."

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard University, will speak on "What is the School System For" at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick tonight.

Proprietors of circuses will be asked to sign the new agreement regarding wages which the Boston Bill Posters and Billers Union 17 adopted yesterday.

The new scale for bill posters traveling with circuses is for \$80 a month and all expenses. During the past year the pay has ranged from \$40 to \$55 a month. It is claimed that men were paid about \$10 a week and each month \$10, more or less, was held back, sometimes until the end of the season, which made it hard for men who wanted to leave the circus to collect money due them.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Chippewa, Maguire, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.
Str J. H. Devereaux, Keene, Newport News.

Str Middlesex, Wider, Norfolk.
Tg Security, Mugan, New York, twg by S O Co No 76.

Str City of Atlanta, Diehl, Savannah.
Str Jos. W. Fordney, LaVerge, Baltimore.

Str J. O. Ellison, Fletcher, Stonington for New York.
Str Everett, Giles, Norfolk.
Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.

Cleared

Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str City of Atlanta, Diehl, Savannah.

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via New York.

Str H. M. Whitney, Holmes, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

Strs Larimer, Port Arthur; Lux, Vigo; Strathcaron, Cardiff; Saramacca, Porto Barrios; Texas, Port Arthur; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Creole, New Orleans.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 480; Cape Race, N. F., 580; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128. From Amherst Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 645; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 195; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 350.)

SS Victorian (Br), Liverpool for Boston, was 550 miles east of Boston light at 9 p. m. Sunday.

SS Menelaus (Br), Antwerp for Boston, was 645 miles east of Boston light at noon Sunday.

SS Vadeleur (Belg), Antwerp for New York, was 750 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 a. m. Sunday.

SS Columbian (Br), Antwerp for Baltimore, was 1020 miles from Baltimore at 8 a. m. Sunday.

SS Casagney (Cuban), Veracruz, etc. for New York, was 194 miles north of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Laidlaw, Philadelphia for Boston, passed Barnegat at 6:35 p. m. Sunday.

SS Suwanee, Baltimore for Jacksonville, passed Charleston at 5 p. m. Sunday.

SS Gloucester, Boston for Baltimore, was 6 miles southwest of Barnegat at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Carrillo (Br), Boston for Port Limon, was 786 miles

UNDERTONE OF STOCK MARKET REMAINS FIRM

BOSTON ELEVATED OFF

American Smelting was strong. After opening off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, it receded a small fraction, and then advanced to 68. Canadian Pacific opened up $\frac{3}{4}$ at 212 $\frac{1}{2}$, receded fractionally, and advanced more than a point. Rumely opened up $\frac{3}{4}$ at 17, and improved fractionally. The preferred was up $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 17, and advanced more than a point further.

On the local exchange Boston Elevated opened unchanged at 90, and declined 2 points before midday. Edison Electric opened up 6 points at 255, and advanced to 258. Osceola, United Fruit, Boston & Maine and Alaska Gold had good advances.

Further improvement was made in afternoon. The tone was strong at the beginning of the last hour.

PARIS.—On Dec. 31, 1912, French per cent rents were quoted at 189.30 and on the same day in 1913 they were quoted at 85.57, a drop of 4.03. As the amount of rents may be placed at 2,500,000,000, the theoretic loss represented by this fall represents about a milliard of francs, or \$200,000,000 for the year.

Edmond Thierry has drawn up a table in the Economiste Européen, which he edits, showing how similar state funds in Europe have fared during the year, and this table shows that no state, not even a Balkan state, shows so heavy a drop.

The prices quoted as for Dec. 31, 1912, and Dec. 31, 1913, and are in francs:

	all	Fall	F
English Consols.	75.10	72.25	2.85
Australian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	91.50	88.25	3.25
Canadian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	80.00	77.50	2.50
Bulgarian 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	50.00	49.75	.25
Danish 1901	91.00	90.75	.25
Spanish extensions	80.75	79.50	1.25
Greek 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	90.15	88.75	1.40
Dutch 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	79.75	78.10	1.65
Norwegian 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	90.00	89.25	.75
Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101.20	100.70	.50
Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101.25	100.75	.50
Serbian	84.90	85.70	*.80
Chinese 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	88.25	85.25	3.00
French 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	89.30	88.75	.55

*Gain. †Rise.

CANADIAN PACIFIC		
Second week Jan.....	\$1,565,000	Increased
From July 1.....	78,759,836	\$513,000
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT		
First week Jan.....	\$164,583	\$12,200
CANADIAN NORTHERN		
Second week Jan.....	\$352,500	\$3,500
From July 1.....	4,402,408	1,132,300
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH		
Second week Jan.....	\$261,552	\$10,133
From July 1.....	6,340,577	500,000
MISSOURI PACIFIC		
Second week Jan.....	\$1,086,785	\$26,616
From July 1.....	34,655,932	\$949,833
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & VILLAGE		
Second week Jan.....	\$112,096	LO 14
From July 1.....	3,914,679	24,58

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND
CINCINNATI:** Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday probably snow or rain; moderate southerly to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON:The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled and warmer tonight and Friday; probably snow or rain; moderate south winds.

Pressure is low in interior districts with the center of the disturbance in Minnesota. It is near the average in the remaining portions of the country. Much unsettled weather prevails over the country, with scattered light precipitation in interior and southern districts. Generally speaking, temperatures are above freezing in the southern half of the country and above excepting northern New England and maritime provinces. Lowest, minus 8 at Northfield, Vt.

8 a. m.
Average in Boston yesterday, 21 1/2

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	22	New York
Buffalo	28	Philadelphia
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh
Denver	40	Portland, Me.
Des Moines	41	San Francisco
Jacksonville	46	St. Louis
Kansas City	46	Washington
	50	

Sun rises..... 4:42 4:44 a.m., 5:16
Sun sets 9:33
Length of day..
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 3:12 P.

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	22	22 1/2	22	22
Allis-Chalm Mfg Co.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amalgamated.....	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	75
Am Beet Sugar.....	27	27 1/2	27	27
Am B S & Fy Co.....	91	91	91	91
Am Can.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Am Can Pf.....	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	94
Am Car Fy.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

Am Cities	63½	64¼	63½	63½
Am Express	106	106	106	106
Am Lined Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½
Am Loco	34½	35	34½	35
Am Loco pf	93	95	95	95
Am Sugar	67½	68¼	67½	68
Am Smelting P	101½	101½	101½	101½
Am Smelt Sec B pf	85	85	85	85
Am Steel	111½	111½	111½	111½
Am Steel Fy	32½	33	32½	33
Am Tel & Tel	120½	120½	120½	120½
Am Woolen	15½	15½	15½	15½
Anacosta	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Assets Realize Co	97¼	97½	97½	97½
At Coast Line	123½	123½	123½	123½
Atchafon pf	99	99	99	99
Bait & Ohio	92½	93	92½	93
Bait & Ohio pf	81	81	81	81
Beth Steel	36½	36½	36½	36½
Brooklyn R T	75½	76½	75½	76½
Cal	62½	63½	62½	63½
Cas Trans Ma Corp	212½	212½	212½	212½
C C C & S L	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
C C C & S L pf	65	65	65	65
Cent Leather	26½	26½	26½	26½
Cent Leather pf	85	85	85	85
Cent & So Am Tel Colos	105	105	105	105
Chi M & St Paul	104½	104½	104½	104½
Chi M & St P pf	140	140	140	140
Chi M	39½	40	39½	40
Chi & N'west	124	124	124	124
Colorado Fuel	32	32	32	32
Col Southern	28½	28½	28½	28½
Con Gas	134½	134½	134½	134½
Corn Proct United Rys	71½	71½	71½	71½
Erie	72½	72½	72½	72½
Erie 1st pf	74½	74½	74½	74½
Erie General Lien	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Fed M & S C Co pf	35½	35½	35½	35½
Gen Electric	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
Gen Motor	46	46	46	46
Gen Motor pf	85	85	85	85
Goodrich	20	21¼	20	21¼
Gr North	82½	82½	82½	82½
Gr Erie pf	38½	39¼	38½	39¼
Gr Nor pf	128	128¼	127½	127½
Gur Ex Co	46	46	46	46
Harvester of N J	108	108	108	108
Harvester of N J pf	116	116	116	116
Harvester Corp pf	116	116	116	116
Home Crnt	112½	112½	112½	112½
Inspiration	15½	15½	15½	15½
Int Agr Gen	5	5	5	5
Int Marine pf	15	15	15	15
Inter Met	15½	15½	15½	15½
Inter-Met pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
Int Paper	37½	37½	37½	37½
Int Paper pf	9½	9½	9½	9½
Kaiser	26½	26½	26½	26½
Kaiser City 80	22½	22½	22½	22½
Kaiser & Texas	22½	22½	22½	22½
Kay Co	80	80	80	80
Laclede Gas	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Lahigh Valley	153½	153½	153½	153½
Lorco-Wiles Co	91	91	91	91
L W Co 2d pf	91	91	91	91

Accumulation of Buying Orders and Improved Sentiment Re- sponsible for General Advance in Security Prices

CONSOLS MOVE UP

Special Cable to the
Monitor from the
European Bureau

LONDON—Markets closed active and
firm with big advances in gilt-edged
stocks and Canadian Pacific.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—An accumulation of well-end buying orders caused a buoyant opening on the stock exchange. This was followed by a halt due to brakes being put on by insiders temporarily to avoid development of top heavy condition.

Consols after a display of strength shaded the best. Home rails also have a spurt and then quieted. In American and Canadian papers irregular fractional changes occurred.

Grand Trunk held well and Mexican Railway, Ltd., issues pocketed 1 to 2 points. Irregular strength appeared in foreigners and oils were well bought.

De Beers up $\frac{1}{4}$ to 17 3-16. Rio Tin up $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2%	Consols, money	73 1/2
3%	do account	73 1/2
4%	Amalgamated	74 1/2
4%	Atchison	75
4%	Baltimore & Ohio	92 1/2
4%	Canadian Pacific	213 1/4
5%	Chesapeake & Ohio	13 1/2
5%	Chicago Great Western	13 1/2
7 1/2%	do Paul	102 1/2
8%	Denver & Rio Grande	30 1/2
8%	Erie	40 1/2
8%	do Erie	111 1/2
8%	Illinois Central	111 1/2
8%	Louisville & Nashville	111 1/2
8%	Kansas & Texas	21 1/2
8%	New York Central	91
8 1/2%	Norfolk & Western	111 1/2
8 1/2%	Norfolk & Western	111 1/2
8 1/2%	Pennsylvania	102 1/2
8 1/2%	Reading	203 1/2
8 1/2%	Southern	203 1/2
8 1/2%	Southern Pacific	53 1/2
8 1/2%	Union Pacific	62 1/2
16%	United States Steel	62 1/2
16%	Wabash	16 1/2

15% Pacific mills has declared regular
14% annual dividend of 3 per cent.
14% Pacific Mills declared a semi-
81% annual dividend of 3 per cent payable Feb.
37% to stock of record Jan. 19.
26% The Pressed Steel Car Company
72% declared regular quarterly dividend of
90 per cent on the preferred stock, pa-
86 per cent Feb. 25.
153% Pacific Power and Light Company
34% declared regular quarterly dividends of
91 per cent on its preferred stock, pa-
141 per cent

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low
Adventure	1% 1% 1%		
Alaska Gold	21% 22% 21%		
Alloyes	37% 37% 37%		
As Chem pf.	94 94 94		
As Chem pf.	53 53 53		
As Chem pf.	94 94 94		
As Chem pf.	74% 75% 74%		
Am Sugar	106 106 106		
Am Sugar pf.	111 112 111		
Am Tel pf.	120 120 120		
Am Woolen pf.	78 78 78		
Am Zinc	20 20 20		
Art Com	4 4 4		
Boston & W. I. pf.	15% 15% 15%		
Boston & W. I. pf.	90 90 88		
Boston & Maine	61 60 62		
Boston Subur pf.	60 60 53		
Butte & Super	65% 65% 65%		
Calumet & Ariz.	33% 33% 33%		
Centennial	16 17 16		
Chino	39% 40% 39%		
Copper Range	39 39 39		
East Bay	2% 2% 2%		
Edison Elec	255 258 255		
Fitchburg pf.	81 81 81		
Franklin	144% 145% 144%		
General Elec	78% 79% 78%		
Granby	33 35 33		
Green	35 35 35		
Canal Can frac.	18 18 18		
Hancock	5 5 5		
Indiana	48 48 48		
Isl Creek Coal	85 85 85		
Isl Creek Coal pf.	20% 20% 20%		
Ike Royale	2% 2% 2%		
Kerr Lake	2% 2% 2%		
Keweenaw	9% 9% 9%		
Lake Copper	5 5 5		
La Salle	95 95 95		
Maine Central	3% 3% 3%		
Mason Valley	95 95 95		

NEW YORK—In connection with the proposed plan which has been under consideration for extending to March 1

1918, the maturity of the \$10,000,000 Rumely Company two-year 6 per cent convertible gold notes due March 1, 1919, and to secure authoritative action from the noteholders, a committee has been formed with John W. Platten, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., as chairman, the other members being F. M. B. Close, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company; Allen Curtis Curtis & Sanger, Boston; H. P. Power, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce; A. J. Miller of Boissevain & Co.; A. H. S. Post of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co. of Baltimore; Howard C. Smith of Hathaway, Smith, Folger & Co.; and Joseph Wayne, Jr., vice-president of the Gerard National Bank of Philadelphia.

Arrivals

Str Lexington, from Philadelphia, w
200 bxs macaroni.

Str City of Atlanta, from Savan
with 48 bxs oranges 50 bxs grape fr
19 cts tomatoes.

Str Ontario, from Norfolk, bro
1770 bxs peanuts, 506 bbls spinach,
bbls kale, 20 cts parsley.

Boston Receipts

Apples 512 bbls 20 bxs, cranberries
bbls; strawberries 2 cts, Florida oranges
2044 bxs, Cali oranges 780 bxs, g
fruit 517 bxs, raisins 2040 bxs, per
1770 bxs, potatoes 52,500 bush, c
potatoes 857 bbls, Onions 2615 bush

34	Today 1964 pkgs, last year 1963
24	Boston Prices
105	Flour—Spring patents, in sacks,
30	@5.10; special short patents, in
4	sacks, @5.10; winter patents, \$4.85@5.30;
158	3/4 straight, \$4.00@5; winter clears,
56	@4.45; spring clears, in sacks,
28	\$4.10; Kansas patents, in sacks,
168	@4.75.
40	Millfeed—Spring bran, \$26@
47	winter bran, \$25.50@27; middling
63	@29; mixed feed, \$27@29; red
1	cottonseed meal, \$32.75@
10	linseed meal, \$30.75@32.
52	Corn—Spot, kiln-dried No. 2, yellow
10	No. 2, yellow 74c; No. 2, yellow

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Telev 4 1/2s.....	96 3/4	96 1/4	96 3/4
Atl Gulf & W I 5s.....	66 1/2	66	66
C B & Q Jt 4s.....	95 3/4	95	95 3/4
C B & Q Jt 4s reg.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Dominion Coal 5s.....	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
K C F Scott & Meel 6s.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
N E Tel 5s 1932.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Pond Creek 6s.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	18c	17c	17c
Beaver	23c	22c	22c
Boston Corbin	40c	35c	35c
Boston Ely	25c	25c	50c
Bottle London	25c	25c	25c
Calaveras	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Caribou	68c	68c	68c
Chesley	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Davis Day	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
First National Copper	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Goldfield Con	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
La Sota	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mexican Metals	27c	22c	22c
McKinley	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nevada Douglas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
New Battle	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oneco	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
South Lake	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Stewart	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Temishamings	13c	13c	13c
Utah Metals	50c	50c	50c

State- rank.	(Sorted by Hornblower & Weeks)	Bid
1	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	14%
2	Atlantic Refining Co.	790
3	Borne-Scripps Inc.	250
4	Bruckey Pipe Line Co.	670
5	California Petroleum Co. Const.	690
6	Colonial Oil Co.	125
7	Continental	65
8	Crescent Pipe Line Co.	61
9	Cumberland Pipe Line Co. Inc.	65
10	Eureka Pipe Line Co.	80
11	Gulf Signal Oil Co.	177
12	do pf	177
13	Indiana	138
14	National Transit Co.	42
15	New York Transp. Co.	122
16	Northwestern Pipe Line Co.	122
17	Oil Co. of Cal.	141
18	Pacific	48
19	Prarie	30
20	Refining Co.	290

Standard Oil Co. California..	455	40
Indiana.....	670	49
Kansas.....	480	35
Kentucky.....	417	43
New Jersey.....	185	18
New York.....	370	37
Old Stock.....	1,925	
Old Stock.....	305	35
Swan & Finch Co.....	200	2
Union Tank Line Co.....	98	10
Vacuum Oil Co.....	290	2
Washington Oil Co.....	55	

CONDITION OF OHIO BANKS
COLUMBUS, O.—A call has been issued by the state banking department for reports of the condition of all banks at the close of business Jan. 1.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last
Am Ac Chem 5s	100 1/4	100	100
Am S & R 6s	87 1/2	104 1/2	104
Am T & T c lit		87 1/2	87
Am Text 4 1/2s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96
Armour 4 1/2s	91 1/4	91 1/4	91
Atch 4s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94
Atch cv 4s 1980	96 1/2	96 1/2	96
Atch cv 4s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96
Atl C L 4s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92
At C.J. cit	94 1/2	93 1/4	93
B & O cv	93	92 1/2	92
B & O cv 4s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93
B & O cv 4s fdg	85 1/4	84 1/2	85
Best Steel 5s	96	96	96
Brooklyn 4s	89 1/2	89 1/2	89
BRT 5s 1913	97 1/2	97 1/2	97
Cent Leather 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97
Cent of NJ 5s	115 1/2	115 1/2	115
C & O cv	81 1/2	81 1/2	81
C & O 4 1/2s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83
C B & Q III 3 1/2s	94	94	94
C B & Q III 4s	94	94	94
C B & Q 4 1/2s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95
Chi Gt West 4s	72 1/2	72 1/2	72
Chi NW 3 1/2s	83	83	83
C O R I & P 4s	51 1/2	51	51
C O S 4s	92	92	92
Col St 4 1/2s	98	98	98
Denver fdg	68 1/4	61 1/4	61
Eric cit	74 1/2	74 1/2	74
Eric cv	75 1/2	75 1/2	75
Eric cv B	73 1/2	73 1/2	73
Eric cv R	85 1/2	85 1/2	85
Eric T & T fdg 5s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98
Ill Steel 4 1/2s	87 1/2	87 1/2	87
Inspiration cv	97 1/2	97 1/2	97
Inter Met 4 1/2s	77 1/2	77 1/2	77
Inta Cent 4s	57	55	55

Boston Receipts
Today—1958 tbs, 210 bxs, 132,673 lb butter; 719 bxs cheese and 1000 cs eggs

Today—5524 pkgs butter, 910 lbs
cheese and 4513 cs eggs. 1913—58
pkgs butter, 1524 bxs cheese and 83

CHICAGO, Jan 17—Bttr firm, ex 32
ex lts 29 to 29, pkg stk 19½ to
receipts 4705; eggs firm, lts 32, or

CHICAGO BOARD				
	(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)	Open	High	Low
Wheat	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
May	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
July	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct.	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
May	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
July	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Oct.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
May	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
July	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Oct.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

C. F. & G. W. Edgley, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The undertone in wheat is barely steady during the morning session. Leading western holders among the sellers. Commission here were not buying much as there was no news to encourage support in the market. Cables were easy and generally was light and scattered. Unequally favorable crop conditions reported over the American winter wheat belt. There is no covering of importation, but apprehension is not noted as a wave does not seem imminent.

Predictions were for a small decline in prices this year. This total in conjunction with the European visible amount on passage is a substantial one, but it is argued by those favoring higher prices that wheat levels a

small decline a local inquiry
shorts developed. Rumors of
Argentine offerings in the local
were again noted. It is claimed
Argentine corn is to be had at 67¢
which is within 1 cent a bushel
recent low price, and compares
about 70 to 75 cents for domestic
Offerings from American farms a
heavy.

The weather is unsettled and
thought to be a factor. Expec
we, for a moderate increase in
viable statement.

other markets. Coverings by the large shorts caused a rally in latter trading.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK—Cotton opening 12.42, March 12.66, May 12.46, July 12.46, Sept. 11.80 bid, Oct. 11.77. Mark 5 to 10 points higher.

steady, 3½ to 4½ net high.
April 6.80½; May-June 6.82½;
Aug. 6.77; Oct.-Nov. 6.34. Sales
15,000, including 12,700 American.

INDIA'S COTTON CROP
WASHINGTON—The third
forecast of India's cotton crop, by
reports from all districts to the
place yield at 4,928,000 bales
pounds each against 4,300,000 ex-
pected at the same date in 1912.

In the council chamber, Old House, the Bostonian Society will its annual meeting tomorrow and officers are to be elected.

CHICAGO—A seat on the
Trade has been sold at \$2600 n
buyer.

Philadelphia
any pfd
Madison
Philadelphia
Unit-

Mutual National Bank
of Boston

DEPOSITED BY

Bank Notes (Stripped)

Silver

However, these are the elements of

COTTON MARKET STILL FEELS EFFECT OF GINNING REPORT

At GALVESTON, Texas.—The big feature of the cotton markets during the past two weeks was the surprise caused by the showing made in the census bureau report of ginnings to Jan. 1. This report fell far short of what the trade had expected and was decidedly bullish in tone, causing the market to advance sharply. The influence of this ginning report is still felt and prices still advance now and then because of it. The report showed 13,333,074 bales ginned to Jan. 1, while the trade had expected about 70,000 bales more than this total. This report also showed that the cotton ginned to Jan. 1 was 400,000 bales in excess of the ginning to the same date last year. With these figures and comparisons before them, members of the trade were active in buying cotton, and prices advanced with leaps and bounds on the day the report was made public.

The greatest importance of this report is that it affords good ground on which to make final estimate of the year's crop. The total crop is now estimated at about 14,400,000 bales, while the total crop was estimated in December at 14,750,000 bales. Thus this latest ginning report has lowered the total crop estimate in Texas by about 350,000 bales, a sufficient number of bales, it is pointed out by members of the trade, to very materially affect prices in the end.

NEW HAVEN'S STEAMSHIP LINES TO BE DISPOSED OF

The opportunity to combine Eastern Steamship Corporation and Merchants & Miners line afforded by forced sale of New Haven holdings would prove of advantage to both systems. They are in a sense competitive, as the Merchants & Miners does business between Philadelphia and Boston, while the Eastern plies between Boston and points north and east, including the metropolitan line between Boston and New York.

Combination of the Merchants & Miners and the Eastern would make a powerful competitor for the New Haven and the Sound lines, which the commerce commission may allow New Haven to fight to keep alive genuine competition it may be necessary to permit New Haven to keep the Fall River and other lines.

It is important to note, however, that completion of the Gape Cod canal will raise a new problem of the extension of

Aside from this ginning report, the most important factor in the Texas cotton market at present is the outlook for next year's crop. While Texas proved a disappointment in 1913, the early glowing crop prospects being cut short in some sections by too much rain and in others by drought, indications now are that the state will make a record yield of the staple. The weather has been favorable for winter plowing. Already farmers are turning their land in preparation for the coming year's crop. The floods which caused overflows in the bottoms of the Brazos, Colorado and Trinity rivers have left a deposit of rich alluvial soil which will prove a far better basis for cotton than the land which has been purchased with their hard-earned dollars. It is freely said that because of the floods the bottom farms along these streams will yield three times as much cotton and other crops as they have yielded during the past year. This statement will be understood to mean something when it is realized that the valleys of these streams are in many places from 150 to 100 miles wide and almost every acre is tillable. These river bottoms are recognized generally as the richest and most productive parts of Texas.

Domestic consumption, too, is altogether satisfactory. With the new year mills are resuming operation, business is more active generally, and the talk of better times is heard generally. It is recognized that there is no surplus of cotton held by the domestic mills, and when the demand for the finished cotton goods increases there will be a strong demand for raw cotton. These American mills have some low-grade cotton stored for future consumption, but it is believed that this stock will be far insufficient to meet their needs.

Bankers at Minneapolis and St. Paul state that while business is rather quiet the situation presents a much better tone and matters are shaping themselves in compliance with new currency regulation. The demand for money is of moderate volume just at the present time, with rates on commercial paper mostly at 5½ per cent.

There is a good deal of speculation as to whether American Can directors will shortly pay all or any portion of the balance of 8% per cent accrued on the \$41,000,000 preferred stock. The original plan was to pay off this residue of accumulated dividends some time this year. The dissolution suit has halted this program for the time being at least, and relief is that nothing will be done until the company's directors get a clear line on the nature and possible outcome of the government suit.

RHODE ISLAND BONDS

The \$300,000 Metropolitan Park 50-year 4 per cent bonds of the state of Rhode Island will be sold by public subscription the latter part of this month. The proposed measure now in hands of the General Assembly is passed, which will give the general treasurer discretionary power in the sale of the bonds.

CHICAGO'S DEPOSITS DECREASE. CHICAGO—The national banks here, between the two last calls, show the following changes: Deposits decreased over \$7,000,000, loans decreased \$28,000,000, and cash resources decreased \$21,000,000.

At the end of November the operating company had a balance of about \$1,750,000 after five months' proportion of charges equal to 2.31 per cent on \$75,000,000 stock. December should bring this balance up sufficiently to show 2½ per cent on the stock for the first six months, as officials expect December net to make a relatively better showing than gross.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT
BERLIN—Weekly report of the Bank of Germany shows an increase in cash of 91,102,000 marks.

ity holders would be served by suspending dividends on the common stock and using that money for working capital. From time to time the question of resumption of dividends on the common stock has been raised, but the last official word on the subject spoken in November of 1912 was as follows:

"Having carefully considered the question of disposition of the surplus earn-

Denver—J. J. Fontius of Fontius Shoe Co.; Parker.
 Dallas—W. L. D. Stickles and J. H. Murray of Duluth Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Easton, Pa.—O. H. Snyder and E. Ealer of Snyder Shoe Co.; Rubber Co.; Essex.
 Indianapolis—J. H. Hickox of U. S. Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hirth Krause & Co.; U. S.
 Indianapolis—C. I. Slipper of Pettus Dry Goods Co.; Brew.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hudson Foot Co.; Four.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Innes, Hunson & Co.; Lenox.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—S. Anthony of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; S.
 Knoxville—E. F. McMillen of McMillen Hagen Shoe Co.; Essex.
 Minneapolis—H. J. Anderson of Anderson

	1915	1912
Total Inc.	\$1,379,905	\$1,080,071
Admin exp.	951,855	957,405
Tax ins, etc.	435,879	467,706
Interest	1,075,235	908,064
Total deduct.	2,463,069	2,333,781
Net Inc.	1,916,997	\$1,812,652
Divs.	300,000	180,000
Surplus	1,556,997	\$1,632,652

INLAND STEEL

CHICAGO—Inland Steel Company is operating 75 per cent of capacity, and orders at present prices are not accepted beyond four months.

Leading Events in Athletics Tie in Squash Racquets

TWO TEAMS TIED FOR 1914 TITLE OF THE M.S.R.A.

Victory of C. P. Greenough Over Dr. W. W. Whittemore Brings Tennis and Racquet Club Total Up to Boston A. A.

TO PLAY OFF LATER

With the Boston Athletic Association and the Tennis and Racquet Club tied at 13 victories each in the annual championship interclub series of Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association, the title will be played off soon in a special five-men team match to take place on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet Club.

Final matches in the series were played Saturday, with the exception of that between C. P. Greenough of the Tennis and Racquet Club and Dr. W. W. Whittemore of the Harvard Club. With this match eliminated, the standing at the end of the finals left the B. A. A. with 13 victories and the Tennis and Racquet Club with 12, so that a victory for Greenough in the postponed match would result in a tie for the title.

This postponed match was played off at the Harvard courts yesterday and was won by Greenough 18-16, 18-15, 15-18, 16-18, 15-9. This brought the championship to the tie, which must now be played off.

In Saturday's final matches the Tennis and Racquet Club won two of the three matches played, against Harvard. C. Hutchins defeated C. Frothingham, 8-16, 15-11, 15-9, and N. W. Cabot defeated H. B. Greenough, 15-10, 15-9, 18-16. F. I. Emery was the Harvard man to win, defeating M. Bartlett, 15-14, 16-12, 8-15, 15-12.

In the other matches played Saturday, Newton Centre defeated the Union Boat Club three out of four. Capt. R. C. Bray won from Arthur Bryant 7-15, 15-10, 12-15, 15-10, 15-8, W. E. Porter defeated G. W. Putnam, 15-8, 15-4, 8-15, 9-15, 15-12, and H. Richardson defeated Dr. Brown, 15-7, 15-8, 15-11. G. Wendell was the union winner defeating Dr. E. A. Andrews, 10-15, 15-12, 11-15, 15-10.

BOWLING STANDINGS

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE	
Colonial	27 15 17,250 522
Oxford	27 15 17,250 522
Arlington Boat	27 15 16,750 507
Whitcomb Yacht	22 22 16,801 509
B. A. A.	22 22 16,825 510
Bridley Club	17 27 15,288 482
Newtowne	18 26 16,522 500

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE	
Cottage Park Y. C.	28 15 16,281 493
Reverie Club	21 13 16,081 487
Newtowne Club	25 19 16,029 486
Winster Club	21 21 16,282 497
Colonial Club	17 27 15,965 481
Whitcomb Yacht	17 27 15,747 477
Bridley Club	17 27 15,276 482
South Boston Y. C.	11 33 15,655 474

CITY LEAGUE	
Chalmers	45 11 21,349 508
Boylston	41 15 21,458 511
Sumner	47 11 21,349 508
Murray	26 39 20,904 483
Rose's Wharf	24 32 20,276 482
Elite	22 37 20,276 482
Hayward	18 38 20,081 478
Old Colony	12 44 18,321 469

SUBURBAN LEAGUE	
Chelsea	50 6 21,261 522
Revere	45 15 21,256 516
Prospect	21 21 20,852 497
Malden	26 24 21,749 483
Brookline	27 21 21,262 479
Quinnipiac	22 28 22,056 491
Ball St.	21 28 21,460 484
B. P. Union	20 30 21,877 486
Everett	22 31 21,307 471
Square	25 25 21,119 461
Cambridge	21 35 21,808 481
Auditorium	22 28 20,750 463
Boulevard	16 40 20,291 483
Somerville	10 50 20,282 450

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE	
American	26 16 18,418 472
Globe	24 17 18,092 459
Transcript	20 18 18,395 470
Monitor	26 16 17,725 454
Post	22 28 20,750 463
Herald	21 31 17,963 452
Herald	18 34 17,219 451
Globe	18 34 17,594 450

INVITED TO JOIN SOCCER LEAGUE

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton University Soccer Football Association has been invited to join the Intercollegiate league, of which Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania and several other northern colleges and universities are members.

Pleasant as is the offer, the Princeton soccerites will not accept unless the board of control backs up any permission it may give with its financial backing. Princeton had an exceptionally good year in soccer last fall, winning from Harvard and Haverford and being defeated only by Yale.

EARLY START FOR N. Y. Y. C. CRUISE

NEW YORK—Commodore Dallas B. Pratt has issued orders for the New York Yacht Club's cruise of 1914, and instead of starting toward the end of the first week in August, as has been the custom, the squadron will rendezvous July 30 instead.

The cruise will be held earlier than usual this year in order to afford plenty of time for preparation for the elimination races for the selection of a defender of the America's cup.

No mention has been made of the place of rendezvous, nor of the route to be followed.

FORWARDS ON THE ENGLISH RUGBY TEAM OUTPLAYED

Result of Match With Wales Justifies Criticism of Teams Selected to Represent England

LONDON—Criticism of the teams selected for the England versus Wales international rugby match at Twickenham Saturday, which England won by 10 points to 9, seemed completely justified by the run of the play. England's forwards, who were beaten so badly in the final trial against the rest of England teams, were outplayed by the Welsh pack, with the result that the English threequarters had few opportunities to show their skill.

At the same time many English forwards played a brilliant individual game. On the Welsh side, the threequarters, though obtaining the ball repeatedly, were unable to use their opportunities. The game was between the English three and the Welsh forwards. The first score was Hirst's dropped goal for Wales, following which the brilliant play by Poulton was completed by Brown, scoring a try for England just before half time. The second half opened with an easy try for Wales. A Welsh forward intercepting a pass by Poulton in English 25, and there was no further scoring until five minutes from the close.

Brown of England then made a great dribbling run, finally picking up and kicking over the Welsh line. In a race for the ball, Pillman beat the Welsh threequarter, and throwing himself full length, thus succeeded in touching the ball, thus scoring a try.

Both the English tries were converted by Crapman, who played well throughout. The Welsh try was also converted, and the game ended as started, Wales scarcely deserving to lose after having threequarters of the play.

In the replayed cup ties Millwall defeated Chelsea on the latter's ground and Brighton defeated Oldham Athletic and Tottenham Hotspur beat Leicester Fosse.

In Saturday's association games all the first eight teams in the first league failed to win. Sunderland lost to Aston Villa by the large score of 5 goals to 0. Woolwich Arsenal are now head of the second league, defeating Hull City Saturday, 2 goals to 1.

HARVARD NINE TO HAVE 31 GAMES FOR THIS SPRING

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard baseball schedule, which will be formally announced soon, provides for 31 games, closing with a game in New York June 20 in the event of a Harvard-Yale tie. April 18 the team will start on a southern trip, playing West Point, Johns Hopkins, Georgetown, Navy and Columbia. The Crimson will meet Pennsylvania at Philadelphia May 20.

April 7, Colgate at Harvard; 9, Tufts at Harvard; 11, Mass. A. C. at Harvard; 14, Bowdoin at Harvard; 16, Maine at Harvard; 18, Army at West Point; 20, Johns Hopkins at Homestead; 21, Catholic University at Washington; 22, Navy at Annapolis; 23 and 24, Georgetown at Washington; 25, Columbia at New York; 28, Bates at Harvard; 29, Virginia at Harvard. May 2, Syracuse at Harvard; 5, Lafayette at Harvard; 7, Colby at Harvard; 8, Harvard at Worcester; 12, Princeton at Harvard; 14, Vermont at Harvard; 16, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 20, Holy Cross at Worcester; 23, Princeton at Harvard; 27, Dartmouth at Harvard; 30, Brown at Providence.

June 3, Williams at Harvard; 6, Brown at Harvard; 10, Holy Cross at Harvard; 13, Pennsylvania at Harvard; 16, Yale at Harvard; 19, Yale at Harvard; 20, Yale at New York (in case of a tie).

HURRY WORK ON NEW POLO STABLE AT MEADOWBROOK

NEW YORK—Work is being rapidly pushed upon a new pony stable at the Meadowbrook grounds which will, when completed, accommodate 135 ponies, thereby insuring ample provision for the use by the players on the United States team against England and also for the 35 ponies that are expected to be brought over from the other side when the internationalists arrive.

In addition to the new stable extensive improvements are being made at Meadowbrook. By April 15 the three polo fields will be in readiness for the preliminary play and for the practice games which will occur probably three times weekly prior to the opening of the international series.

The English players will have most of their practice matches at the Piping Rock Club, where a field of exactly the same proportions as that to be used for the international games, has been laid off and will be ready for use long before the arrival of the English challengers, who are due in this country on May 8.

VERMONT ELEVEN SCHEDULE GIVEN

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Nine games, only two of which are to be played here, are contained in the University of Vermont football schedule, which is announced for next fall. The list follows:

Sept. 30, Middlebury at Burlington; Oct. 3, Williams at Williamstown; 10, University of Maine at Manchester, N. H.; 17, Dartmouth at Hanover; 24, Colgate at Hamilton; 31, Brown at Providence; Nov. 7, New Hampshire College at Burlington; 14, Fordham at New York; 20, Holy Cross at Worcester.

COMPETING FOR INTERNATIONAL RUGBY TITLE



(Copyrighted by Topical)
FRANCE VS. IRELAND FOR FOOTBALL CHAMPION OF 1914 SEASON

RATIONAL GOLF By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In discussing the difference between the present golf and that of half a century ago, Harold Saunders takes up the point that the modern game makes even greater demands on the player than the old one. He writes in the World of Golf:

"So far as big events are concerned the season is at an end. There does not remain a single championship—even in Switzerland—still to be decided. The celebrities who aspire to these distinctions return to their winter quarters, and for the next few months we shall hear of them no more, except possibly as the winners of uninspiring club competitions. The neglected monthly medalist comes into his own again. Most of us are rather proud of the fact that golf is played all the year round, but I think it must be regarded as a wise dispensation of Providence that we are allowed a brief respite from the performance which now tumble on the heels of one another when the season is at its height. This year more than ever before it has been nothing but a long series of surprises. If it had lasted much longer the ordinary newspaper reader would have been worn out, like poor Mr. Quimby. For golf has become almost as strenuous and exciting for the man who follows it in the papers as it is for the player who competes in the events on which the attention of the world is focused."

Golf is essentially a serious game. The pictures of the ancient worthies who used to play at St. Andrews and Musselburgh show by the firm look of their mouths that they played in anything but a light-hearted spirit. But their seriousness was as nothing compared with the high tension of the golfer of today. The ancients used a ball which behaved itself as soberly as the players themselves. The modern inventions are simply compressed energy. They are full of life and sensitiveness, and they impose a degree of caution on the player which would have been unimaginable to the user of the "feathery" or "guttie." A respectfully sympathetic "gallery" watched the old golfer make his recovery from a bunker. Now the player in a similar position finds himself ringed about with a battery of cameras. They click simultaneously as the shot is made.

How tremendous is the ordeal of playing in a big tournament—particularly if you happen to win—is shown by Mr. Quimby. There are a good many men who cannot stand it. I know of one who went through several rounds of the amateur handicap, and whose relief when he was ultimately beaten was certainly as great as the elation of the successful finalist. The ideal temperament for golf is a never-failing topic of interest, simply because no two people are agreed as to what is the ideal temperament. Perhaps there is no such thing. To ordinary players with handicaps of anything from, say, 10 to 24, the order of a crowded first tee on a Sunday morning is about as severe a test as could be imagined. You see them making practice swings as they wait their turn, obviously trying to obey all the laws they have read in the text-books. I know how they feel. I also know that if you start with a determination to obey all the rules for making a successful drive the chances are that the ball will snuff ignominiously into the rough 30 or 40 yards in front of the tee.

For the player who has acquired no very great ability, it is better not to allow considerations of "slow back" and the thousand and one other things that ought to be remembered, to become an obsession. The shot that is made with comparatively little thought is often far more successful than that in which all the rules are consciously obeyed. Doubtless, as the authorities tell us, the principles are subconsciously observed. It is when a player aspires to the highest honors that complete concentration is necessary. No one can play as most of the assistants played in the "Perrier Water" competition with much hope of winning a championship. They gave one the impression of playing golf as naturally as a duck takes to water, and they entered on a round very much in the inconsequential manner of one of those birds entering a pond. This was how Duncan used to play. But before Duncan could come into his kingdom he had to exercise an extraordinary amount of self-discipline. This is why the modern game is such a business to the men who hope for fame.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Harvard defeated Dartmouth in their intercollegiate hockey game Saturday night, 2 goals to 1.

Yale defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their Intercollegiate Basketball League game Saturday, 26 to 23.

The curling team of the St. Andrews Golf Club of Mt. Hope, N. Y., defeated the Country Club of Brookline Saturday, 25 to 22.

H. H. Shannon of Queens Club won the amateur clay-bird championship of Long Island sound Saturday with a total of 90 out of 100 targets.

A. M. Lovibond won the singles indoor lawn tennis championship of the seventh regiment of New York Saturday by defeating W. B. Cragin, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 9-7.

D. F. Lippincott, the University of Pennsylvania 220-yard intercollegiate champion, will meet T. J. Halpin of the Boston Athletic Association in a special 390-yard race in the B. A. A. indoor games Feb. 7.

By winning the second series of matches Saturday, New York made a clean sweep of its intercity racquet series with Philadelphia. G. C. Clark, Jr., and Stanley Mortimer, New York, defeated A. J. D. Paul and F. W. Paul, Philadelphia, 15-8, 15-4, 15-8, 12-15, 15-4, and L. Waterbury and G. M. Heckscher, New York, won from G. H. Brooke and C. S. Bromley, Philadelphia, 15-11, 7-15, 15-11, 15-4, 15-4.

Immediately after the restart Andre, the left wing three quarter, scored another try far out after a magnificent run almost from his own 25, in the course of which he went right through the Irish backs. The pace of the Frenchmen was tremendous, and if the Irishmen had any scheme of play they got no chance of putting it into practice. In the last 25 minutes, however, the Frenchmen lost their speed, and the Irish forwards, who had been playing steadily, began to assert themselves. As a result of some splendid rushes by the Irishmen a try was scored by G. H. Wood and Lloyd kicked a splendid and characteristic goal.

The French three still tackled vigorously, but in spite of their excellent defensive work, J. P. Quinn again scored for Ireland. There was no more scoring, although the Irish forwards twice seemed certain to get in, and the game ended as stated. It may be said that France set a pace they were unable to keep up, but the real defect was the want of a reliable place kicker. With a little more experience, however, France should not find it too difficult to place another international victory to their credit.

M. A. C. RIFLEMEN IN FIRST CLASS

WASHINGTON—Results of the second week's match for the rifle shooting intercollegiate championship of the United States finds the Massachusetts Agricultural College, West Virginia, California and Michigan Agricultural tied for first place with clean scores in class A.

In the second class, Cornell, the naval academy and Washington State are tied for first place. In class C, Illinois and Pennsylvania are tied. Results:

CLASS A
Massachusetts Agricultural, 957, vs. Minnesota, 945.
West Virginia, 940, vs. Purdue, 913.
North Georgia Agricultural, 908, vs. Massachusetts Technology, 902.
California, 895, vs. Harvard, 880.
Michigan Agricultural, 973, vs. Norwich, 913.
Iowa State, 935, vs. Princeton, 911.

CLASS B
Cornell, 947, vs. Vermont, 928.
U. S. Naval, 925, vs. Dartmouth, 891.
Washington State, 925, vs. Lehigh, 849.
Maine, 904, vs. Oklahoma Agricultural, 898.
Kansas, 897, vs. Clemson, 897.
Wisconsin, 896, vs. Columbia, 896.

CLASS C
Illinois, 914, vs. Notre Dame, 890.
Oregon Agricultural, 906, vs. Penn State, 887.
Pennsylvania, 916, vs. Worcester Polytechnic, 887.

CLASS D
Louisiana, 891, vs. Missouri, 879.
Kansas Agricultural, 866, vs. Arizona, 798.

BUTLER TO PLAY WITH ST. LOUIS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Arthur Butler signed an agreement Saturday to play with the St. Louis Nationals during 1914. Butler has received several Federal league offers.

WILLIAMS NINE PLAYS HAWAII

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—A game with Chinese University of Hawaii is an interesting feature of the Williams College baseball schedule for 1914 as announced.

The nine will have a hard season's work, its opponents, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and Cornell. The schedule follows:

April 25, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Williamstown.
May 2, Cornell at Ithaca; 6, Yale at New Haven; 7, Wesleyan at Middletown; 9, Tufts at Williamstown; 13, Princeton at Princeton; 16, Dartmouth at Hanover; 21, Amherst at Amherst; 23, Trinity at Williamstown; 30, Amherst at Williamstown.

June 3, Harvard at Cambridge; 6, Holy Cross at Worcester; 13, Wesleyan at Williamstown; 19, Dartmouth at Williamstown; 20, Chinese University of Hawaii at Williamstown; 22, University of Vermont at Williamstown.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

March 7, leave for West Baden, Ind.; 8 to 15, at West Baden; 16 to April 2, train at Hot Springs, Ark.; April 2, play University of Arkansas at Little Rock; 9 and 14, Sioux City at Tulsa, Okla.; 5 and 6, St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mo.; 7 and 8, Omaha at Omaha, Neb.; 9 and 10, Topeka at Topeka, Kan.; 11, 12 and 13, Kansas City at Kansas City, Mo.; 14, season opens at St. Louis.

THE HOME FORUM

BEGINNINGS OF THE OLD ENGLISH CIRCUS

THE real father of the English circus was Philip Astley, who was born in 1742, but before his day there were many celebrities whose proper sphere would have been the amphitheater. In 1652, says the *Times* (London), a certain William Stokes published at Oxford a book called "The Vaulting Master," which is one of the earliest manuals of instruction in the art of vaulting over or upon the backs of horses, but the most interesting of Astley's precursors was undoubtedly Banks, the owner of the learned horse Morocco, who lived in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The beginnings of Astley's were humble enough. Philip Astley was a

retired cavalier of noble appearance, who had in his time captured standards on the battlefield. He began his exhibitions of fancy riding in a field near Lambeth, and took round the hat himself when he had done. In time he was enabled to desert his roped enclosure on the grass and to run up a wooden erection on the Surrey side of the river, near Westminster bridge. He had a hard struggle at first, for he had to face the competition of the Royal Circus at Blackfriars, where it was announced that Mrs. Hughes "rides at full speed standing on pint-pots; mounts, pot by pot, higher still to the terror of all who see her." The victory, however, went in

the end to the cavalier, for Mrs. Hughes and her pint-pots failed to preserve the Royal Circus from debt.

Such was the origin of "Astley's Circus," sung by Bon Gaultier, and made famous in the pages of Thackeray and Dickens—the circus where Herman Merivale tells us that he saw the battle of Waterloo with the English and French armies drawn up in two lines of red and blue, a comic vivandiere juggling with cannon-balls between them, and "Napoleon for the thousandth time by Mr. Gomerall." Spectacles of this kind usually formed part of the program of the early and mid-Victorian circus. They will always be connected with the name of Andrew Ducrow, the great pantomimist who first appeared in 1814.

It was Ducrow who tersely laid down the grand esthetic law of equestrian drama in the famous saying of which the authentic version is "Cut the dialect and get to the 'osses." This strange being, who combined the gifts of a mime, a rider, and a rope-walker, came in the course of events to give his spectacles upon the lofty scene of Drury Lane, where he produced "St. George and the Dragon," "The Enchanted Courser," "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table," and other equestrian pieces.

Simplicity

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

LUCY LARCOM'S EARLY EXCURSIONS

AMONG the charming reminiscences that Lucy Larcom shared with the world in her "New England Girlhood" none are quite so delightful as those that cluster about her childhood in Beverly. Even as a tiny child in the staid Puritan meeting house, her love of beauty and intuitive seizure of the fine essence of the somber sermons to which she appeared to be giving demure attention, saved her from weariness, sending her off on little excursions of her own that would have surprised her family. One of these arose from her love of hymns and this is what she tells about it:

"One of my first favorites was a strange choice for a child of 3 or 4 years. I had no idea of its meaning but made up a little story out of it, with myself as heroine. It began with the words, 'Come, humble sinner, in whose breast A thousand thoughts revolve.'"

"The second stanza reads: 'I'll go to Jesus, though my sin Hath like a mountain rose;'

I did not know that the last line was ungrammatical, but thought the sin in question was something pretty that looked like a mountain rose. Mountains I had never seen; they were a glorified dream to me. And a rose that grew on a mountain must surely be prettier than any of our wild red roses on the hill, sweet as they were. I would pluck that rose and carry it up the mountainside into the temple where the King sat, and would give it to him; and then he would touch me with his scepter and let me through into a garden full of flowers. There was no garden in the hymn; I

suppose the 'rose' made me invent one. But it did read,

"I know his courts; I'll enter in Whatever may oppose."

and so I fancied there would be lions in the way as there were in the Pilgrim's at the House Beautiful; but I should not be afraid; they would no doubt be chained. The last verse began with the words,

"I can but perish if I go, I am resolved to try."

and my heart beat a brave echo to the words, as I started off in fancy on a Pilgrim's Progress of my own, a happy little dreamer in sermon time."

PREACHING AND ALSO HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS recorded in the ninth chapter of Luke's Gospel that Christ Jesus sent forth his twelve disciples "to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." It is recorded in the last chapter of Matthew's Gospel that the Master addressed these disciples thus, "Go ye and teach all nations, . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." It is stated in the concluding chapter of Mark's Gospel that the disciples "went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following." In announcing this same fact, Luke puts it, "And they departed, and went through the towns, preaching the gospel, and healing everywhere."

These four passages certainly make plain the commission which the Master gave to his disciples and which they in turn were to give, and did give, to the world. In his own words and works Jesus had made perfectly clear what he meant by preaching the gospel and healing the sick, and so his loyal disciples could not help catching the high import of his instructions. That they should go forth and preach and heal, as they did, was only a proof of their sincerity, devotion and obedience, a proof that they really were striving to follow in the footsteps of the great Wayshower and Exemplar. Jesus had conclusively shown the disciples that to be a working, faithful Christian meant—then and always—to gain, first, an understanding of the saving and transforming Christ, Truth, and, second, to let this understanding guide and govern one's every thought, word and deed. In this connection, the Master had emphatically declared, "He [anybody] that believeth on [understandeth] me, the works that I do shall he do also."

While every word that the Master spoke was fraught with deep and holy meaning, yet his mighty demonstrations were the crowning points in his earthly career. In fact these demonstrations verified his words, thus rendering them authoritative and powerful beyond degree. Jesus' public life, taken as a whole, was one of action as well as of speech. He had come to do the Father's will, not merely to talk about it. He had come to prove, not simply to profess. To this

the beloved John bears witness when, in closing his account of the Master's career, he says, "And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

Jesus taught, as the Old Testament teaches and as many religious leaders in all times have taught, that God is Spirit, is goodness and Love; that He is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient. The Master's teaching, then, was neither new nor strange. But there was apparently something quite new and strange in Jesus' public ministry. What was it? It was this: his strong and unyielding insistence upon practice, upon "confirming the word with signs following."

The Master practised the gospel that he preached, and he commanded his followers to do likewise. When he declared that God is Spirit and that there is none else besides Him he proved it both in his own and in others' experiences, by overruling and rendering null and void the so-called laws and conditions of Spirit's supposititious opposite—matter. When he declared that God is omnipotent, omnipresent goodness and Love, he demonstrated it by uncovering and annihilating whatever was unlike goodness and Love, whatever appeared as sin, sickness, hatred, sorrow, discord and woe. Thus did the great Wayshower make plain the entireness or unity of God, spiritual good, and the consequent nothingness or illusion of asserted evil, matter and their concomitants. Christ Jesus relied wholly upon divine Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love for his strength and support and they never failed him. The weapons of his warfare were not carnal, "but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

Christian Science, as taught and lived by its Discoverer, Mary Baker Eddy, is today calling the world's attention to Christ Jesus' works as well as his words. It is declaring that "The error of the ages is preaching without practice," and also that "Practice not profession, understanding not belief, gain the ear and right hand of omnipotence and they assuredly call down infinite blessings" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, The Christian Science textbook, pp. 241, 15). Christian Science

Mount Liberty

O Liberty! that standest high, Lifting thy head into the sky, Majestic in thy symmetry, No type more perfect could there be . . .

To reach thy noble height sublime, Man slowly toils from time to time, The path is rough or steep or dim, The goal as yet concealed from him. But in those loftier realms of air The summit shines divinely fair, A rock unchanged through ages long, Resisting nature's forces strong.

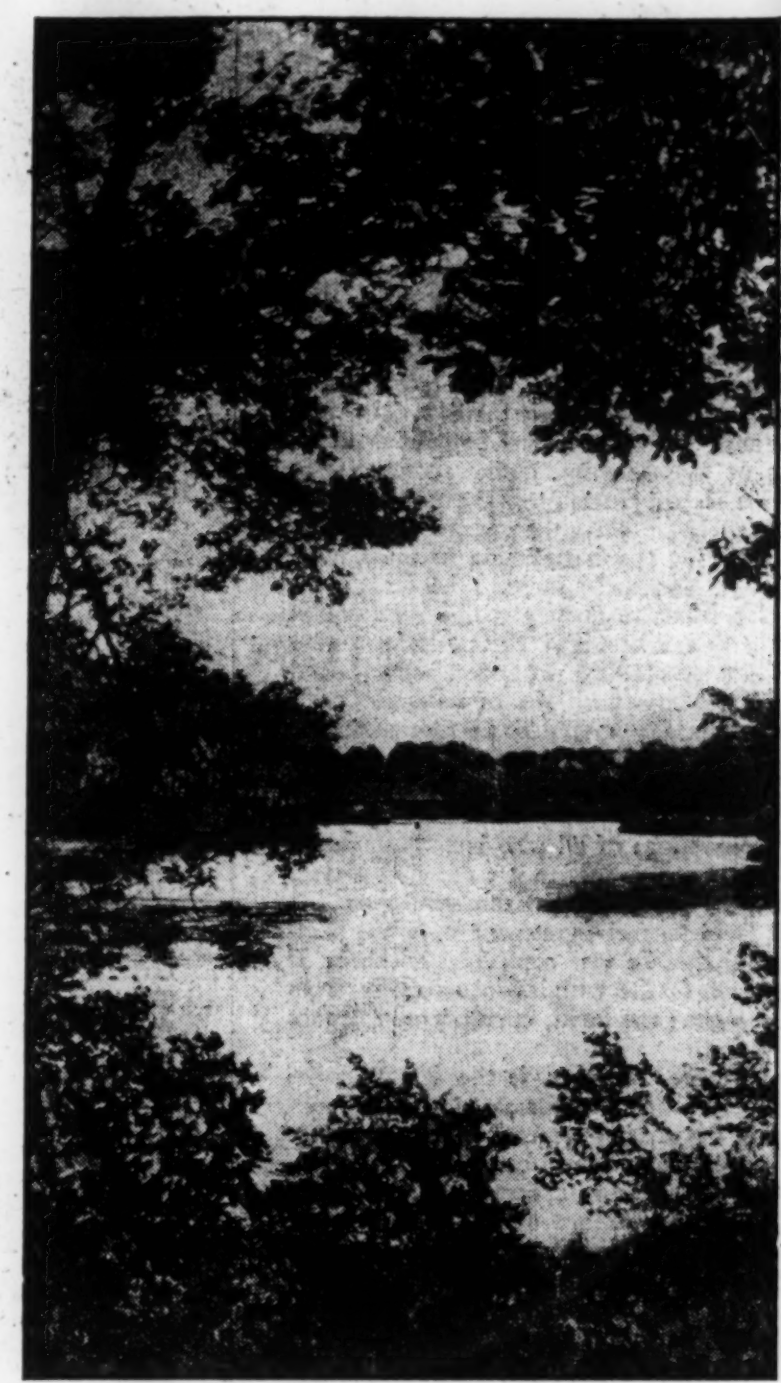
Free here is movement, free the sight, The air is free, and free the light; Free thoughts ascend to God above; Liberty's atmosphere is love.

—Karl Pomeroy Harrington.

Poetry at Sea

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, is fond of poetry and the following anecdote told by himself at a meeting called to discuss the appeal of poetry, is amusing. He spoke of his own early love of poetry, which was not extinguished by an unsympathetic senior officer with whom he shared the watches on his first voyage. He started in quoting Byron, but his senior said nothing. The next day he tried him with Edgar Allan Poe and continued through a range of his favorite poets till the senior said, "Have you not dried up yet?" The young sailor replied, "I thought you liked it!" "Liked it," replied the other, "I merely endured it, never thinking a young fellow could go on so many days spouting that stuff."

CHARLES RIVER, AUBURNDALE, MASS.



THE Charles river was named for King Charles I. before Boston got its name. The early records speak of Charles-town on the Charles, where the first settlement at the site of Boston was made, and of Trimountain on the peninsula that is now Boston, and of Watertown on the Charles river. The stream flows about the suburbs in so ubiquitous a fashion that it often seems as if it draws

a sort of charmed circle round the city. It is everywhere a favorite playground, but perhaps the part shown in the picture at Riverside, near Auburndale, is the most frequented. One finds the stream blue and shining in many of Lowell's poems and of Longfellow's. The picture shows an unusually happy framing of a gleaming stretch of water under clear skies, seen through the green springing foliage.

Queer Pockets

There is no more interesting character in California than that class of prospector known as the "pocket hunter." In certain sections of the mountains the rich gold deposits are contained in small scattered pockets near the surface. The pocket miners often discover many rich deposits by tracing the particles of gold in the soil to their sources. As soon as a pocket is gouged out and colors of gold are no longer shown, the place is abandoned. The Argonaut says that in one pocket in Trinity county as much as \$45,000 was yielded in a few feet.

Getting on With People

It adds much to the happiness of life to have learned how to get on with people, approaching them from the right side, appreciating what is good in them, making allowance for their limitations and judging them with the same consideration with which we would desire to be judged. . . . It may be said of this art, as of most, that the way to acquire it is to practise it, and inasmuch as it often takes considerable time . . . every wise person will learn as early as he or she can: How to get on with people.—The Churchman.

Center of Our Love

For larger love doth love prepare, Yet better source Have we for hope of future fair Than love's past course; God is the center of our love, To keep it pure, Lend it a sweetness from above And make it sure. —The Rev. Henry Gekeler in Christian Intelligencer.

Single Act of Mine

Others are affected by what I am, and say, and do. And these others have also their sphere of influence. So that a single act of mine may spread in widening circles through a nation, or humanity. —William Ellery Channing.

RED MAN FOR STATUARY HALL

THE figure of an Indian chief is to be one of the two representatives of the state of Oklahoma in Statuary hall, in the Capitol at Washington. This hall was the idea of Senator Morrill of Vermont, who when a member of the House in 1864 proposed that the old Hall of Representatives should be set apart as a national statuary hall, to which each state might send "the effigies of two of her chosen sons on marble or bronze to be placed permanently here." The list of names includes such men as Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, Ethan Allen of Vermont, Carroll of Maryland, Md., Lewis Cass of Michigan, George Clinton of New York, Robert Fulton of Pennsylvania, James A. Garfield of Ohio, Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island, John J. Ingalls of Kansas, Robert E. Lee for Virginia, Robert Livingston of New York, Pere Marquette, whose statue was sent by Wisconsin, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, John Stark of New Hampshire, Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, Washington and Webster, Roger Williams and John Winthrop. Frances E. Willard as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the first woman to be represented in the hall. The statue was sent from Illinois.

that of Sequoia, the Indian chief who was a friend of the white men in colonial times and lived many years in the Oklahoma region. He invented the Indian alphabet in use today. The bill choosing him as one of the state's two representatives in this hall of fame was introduced by an Indian member of the Oklahoma Legislature. The sculptor of this statue of such interesting sentiment is to be Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, wife of Brig.-Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, retired. She is called the pioneer woman sculptor of the United States. Washington contains three statues from her hand, that of Farragut, in Farragut square, a Lincoln and one of Governor Kirkwood of Iowa in the Capitol. She is a native of Wisconsin.

Professor Jowett and His Pupil

An amusing little incident is told of Lord Curzon, who conducted Queen Mary to Kedleston Hall recently when she paid a visit to his father. He is said to be a man of imperturbable calm, but on one occasion George Smalley in "Anglo-American Memories" declares he failed to maintain it. At a country house party in Scotland Jowett said to Lord Curzon, "Come to my room after dinner and we will have a talk." The Master of Balliol spoke as if Curzon were still his pupil, and his pupil assented as if the old magisterial authority survived. To me he whispered, "I have not been in such a funk since I left."

God Made All to Be Happy

If a man is unhappy, remember that his unhappiness is his own fault: for God has made all men to be happy.—Epictetus.

Worth of Religiousness

If religiousness should perish, it would not be worth while for men to live on the earth.—Kant.

Eighteenth Century Mansion in Piccadilly

Devonshire house, which is now standing, along with its site value, as a test case in the appeal court, rose upon the ruins of Berkeley House, the *Daily Chronicle* (London) says. Before 1662, when Berkeley House was built, the land was occupied by farm buildings, and its site value instead of approaching half a million, as now, was practically nil. Evelyn tells us that the noble owner spent "nearly £30,000" upon his mansion, which was "remarkable for its great number of chimneys, staircases and cedar staircases." Evelyn designed the holly hedges, and took pride in the garden, "incomparable by reason of the inequalities of the ground, and a pretty piscina." Queen Anne, when a princess, lived for some years at the house, and King William III., as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire, dined in the great hall of this wonder of Piccadilly.

The poets Donne, Waller, Denham and Dryden were familiar with the hospilities of the great house, and no doubt bored their host by reading verses in part payment. At a later date Devonshire House became the headquarters of the Whig politicians. It was here that the beautiful duchess wrote her famous lines on William Tell, which drew from Coleridge the startling query:

"Oh, lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure, Where learned you that heroic measure?" —a query that Leigh Hunt compendiously answered: "She learnt it from her race (the Spencers); from their family tutor Sir William Jones; and from her own cordial nature."

Work Necessary, Too

There are a whole lot of people who expect to be a success in life because they are bright; others because they are honest and moral, while still others because they are good looking. . . . But if you will look close at the man who is fairly successful in any line you will find that he works at his business. The world admires honesty, rewards morality, gazes with approval on the beautiful, but it lays the wreath of real success only upon the brow of the worker.—Colby (Kan.) Free Press.

Keep All Well

Since all is well, keep it so.—Shakespeare.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief; ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amherst House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

TERMS: Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID: United States, Canada and Mexico. Daily, one year, \$5.00; Daily, six months, \$3.00. In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amherst House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

At the Children's Museum

The "upside down bird" may be seen in the pictures at the Children's Museum in Olmstead park, near Jamaica pond, Boston, and then you may go out into the park and find the bird himself, hanging head down on the trees, looking for insects' eggs hidden in the bark. When you hear his song you will know him at once, for this is our old friend the chickadee. He is the cheeriest of all the winter birds. Many winter birds may be found here, though trees so close to the water are not so well protected as deeper woods in winter.

The most industrious of the winter birds is the brown creeper. He is a small, silent chap, almost the color of the trees on which he goes up and down and round and round, hunting for food. He never works head downward as the chickadee does, but uses his stiff tail to prop him while he climbs the trunk. His only note, as Miss Ruth King says, is a thin sharp squeak. As he is not proud of his voice we do not often hear it. The noisy sparrows tease him, and may be seen pecking and jeering at him till he flies away. The flicker may also be seen in Olmstead park, especially in the warmer hours of noon. He is one of the woodpeckers and his sharp tap-

tap tells when he is near. People say that the flicker hangs himself up when he sleeps, taking a good hold of the trunk with his sharp toes and pressing his stiff tail against the bark.

Picture Puzzle



What race of people? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE: Limberger.

What Am I?

I have four legs, but cannot walk, You come for food—I cannot talk. I have a mouth, but never eat, I run along, but have no feet. I have an ear, but cannot hear, I'm clothed in silk until I'm sore. I have a nose, but never smell, I'm small, but help to warm you well. I have a tongue, but never talk, I'm closely tied, but often walk. —Youths Companion.

Answers—Tale, river, corn, bellows, shoe.

A DAY FOR WANDERING

I set apart a day for wandering; I heard the woodlands ring, The hidden white-throat sing, And the harmonic West, Beyond a far hill-top, Touch its Aeolian string. Remote from all the brawl and bruit of men, The iron tongue of Trade, I followed the clear calling of a wren Deep to the bosom of a sheltered glade, Where interwoven branches spread a shade Of soft cool berry like the evening seas Unruffled by the breeze. And there—and there—

I watched the maiden-hair, The pale blue iris-grass, The water-spider in its pause and pass Upon a pool that like a mirror was. I took for confidant The diligent ant The threading the clover and the sorrel aisles; For me were all the smiles Of the sequestered blossoms there abloom— Chalice and crown and plume; I drank the ripe rich attars blurred and blent, And won—Content! —Clifton Scollard in Poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 19, 1914

Postal Bill Veto Will Be Welcome

IT APPEARS that the merit issue is to be raised in the postoffice bill. A rider upon that measure, if finally incorporated in the law, would operate to throw assistant postmaster-ships open to spoilsmen. These positions up to a time comparatively quite recent were scrambled for by practical politicians in all parts of the country. The postoffices in which assistant postmasters are now classified number 2464. With the exception of about

100, all persons occupying assistant postmaster-ships in these post-offices are under the civil service classified system. The exceptions are persons who have thus far failed to qualify to the satisfaction of the department. Speaking to the situation, the postmaster-general says: "In the interest of the most efficient and effective postal service it is vitally necessary that the positions of assistant postmasters be filled by persons specially qualified to discharge the duties thereof, and I feel that no person should hold the position of assistant postmaster whose capacity and efficiency have not been properly tested."

This is in line with the convictions of all who have been struggling for years, and who are still struggling, to lift the civil service of the United States beyond the reach of partizan spoilsmen. It is known that the President is in perfect agreement with the postmaster-general, notwithstanding that he was compelled by force of circumstances to seem to approve of the withdrawal of many from the classified service when he signed the tariff, currency and urgent deficiency bills of the last session.

Of greatest present importance, however, is the fact that the President is determined to prevent any further raids on the merit system. It is understood that Postmaster-General Burleson's comments on the proposed rider were intended to carry to the leaders in Congress who are upholding the measure assurance of the President's disapproval, in advance of the passage of the postoffice bill. Chairman Moon of the House committee on postoffices and post roads, it seems, so regards the matter, but it is believed that this will not alter his attitude. He takes the position that his committee is within its rights in inserting the objectionable provision in the bill, and he has gone so far as to announce that it would be the policy of the House Democrats "to continue their fight for the elimination of the civil service law from interference with their patronage."

There is little doubt that the President will return the postoffice bill without his approval, if it shall be passed with the rider in question. He may by his opposition to spoils men many who might be useful to him in carrying through measures in which he is very deeply concerned, but this estrangement at the moment would be but temporary, since public opinion would unquestionably sustain him. A veto would be welcome to the country in this case; anything short of it would be disappointing.

Search for Thriftiest City

THRIFT is a new word to conjure with in the vocabulary of civic reform. Usually desire rules, and reason sits in a humble place. The social imagination and the social will of the United States are more highly developed than the social reason. It is easier to see and to say what a city should do to make itself wholesome and pleasant to abide in than it is to work the transformation. Hence community after community,

led by insistent and ambitious citizens, allows its fiscal obligations to mount month by month. No popular demand for anything promising a more comfortable urban life is negated. Debts and interest charges increase. Withal municipal credit declines.

In order to check latter-day municipal extravagance a society for promoting thrift has lately come into being. Its members want to know what the facts are before they proceed. To this end they are planning a questionnaire, answers to which not only will reflect local conditions but furnish data for far more accurate generalizations than any prior inquiry has put at the disposal of students. The effort to find out which town or city of the United States at the present juncture is the thriftiest community above the 10,000 limit will bring fame to the winning city. It also should attract settlers to it.

The inquiry also is planned with the intention of gathering in data showing average per capita deposits in savings banks and postal banks, community debt as compared with assessed valuation, the ratio of municipal expenses to business transacted, the status of cooperative business within community borders and increasing permanent local investments in cultural agencies such as schools, museums, orchestras and athletics.

Of course, negatively speaking, evidence on the shiftlessness and poverty of communities is accessible. Poor schools, too many places of uncensored amusement, multiplicity of saloons, factories that underpay and overwork children, these cannot abound if a town is to be set down as really thrifty.

Shoe men, who might be supposed to favor walking exclusively, appear to feel quite friendly toward the railroads.

Alumni Review Work of Yale

THE coming session of the New England Yale clubs promises to be unusually interesting and worth while. Alumni, undergraduates and faculty representatives are to face squarely conditions that make the New Haven institution less self-confident than it used to be. A former tone of unquestioned primacy is lacking. Criticism from without waxes rather than wanes. Defects of omission as well as of commission are pilloried

in novel, play and critical review. Wherefore it seems best to make the annual meet of nearby graduates a time for frank discussion by all interests concerned. The policy seems to us sagacious. In such a situation there would appear to be safety in a multitude of counselors. Too often problems of institutional administration are met and settled by a few men, resident near the college, responsive to parochial rather than national public opinion and quite unable

to rid themselves of the cramping influence of tradition out of which the major vitality has gone.

In theory, of course, the commencement gatherings of alumni provide an opportunity when the breath of the outer world will sweep through the speech of loyal sons and inspire them to tell the truth in love. But as a matter of fact, how often are such occasions other than periods of indiscriminating profession of loyalty. Post-prandial eloquence usually is keyed to the tune of "All's well or soon will be." This coming conference will confer, not orate. And because of this it may make history.

The federation of alumni clubs, first into sectional and then into national organizations, provides for any college or university whose graduates are so organized a mechanism of more value than can be set forth in a sentence or two. Suffice it to say that it makes possible discussion of fundamental problems of education and technical applications of them on a scale that never has been possible otherwise.

THE twentieth century of the Christian era has dawned in Europe in an orgy of war expenditure. During its opening thirteen years the naval and military budgets have been advancing in an alarming ratio. What when the century dawned were regarded as excessive estimates have been increased with such undue impetus that not only economists but statesmen are beginning to sound the alarm. The prime minister of the United Kingdom tells the world that such non-productive expenditure will end inevitably in a financial cataclysm. Having said this, however, he holds up his hands, and surrenders to the leveled pistols of the war ministers and the armor barons. At the beginning of the century the British naval estimates amounted to £26,000,000. Today they have reached the tremendous sum of £46,000,000 and Mr. Asquith, to encourage as it were, the taxpayer, hints that next year they will probably touch £50,000,000.

Somehow or another the United Kingdom has managed to meet this expenditure out of income, and simultaneously heavily to reduce her indebtedness. Other countries have not been so fortunate. Italy, as the result of the Tripolitan war, has added an additional 250,000,000 lire a year to the interest of her debt. Russia having succeeded in withdrawing 1,300,000 men from their daily occupations to feed the peace establishment of her army, has embarked on the building of a new navy at the cost of some 800,000,000 roubles. Wedged between Russia and France, Germany, by the supreme effort of a fortune tax, is raising the colossal sum of 1,040,000,000 marks to secure herself. To this France replies by a vote for 1,400,000,000 francs for a similar purpose, and this M. Caillaux is rumored to intend to increase to 1,800,000,000. Meantime all these great Powers are at profound peace with one another, and have been for almost half a century. What is more, when the whole of this terrific gold drain has been thrown upon the scrap heap of non-productive expenditure, all that will have occurred will be the almost pantomimic maintenance of the status quo.

In France and the United Kingdom, where there is a public control of the treasury more effectual than elsewhere on the continent, there is a growing tremor over this expenditure. Bismarck once inveighed against the diplomatic remedy of going to war to prevent war, and he might today redouble his irony against the remedy of drawing all the blood from a nation's veins in order to save its life. No doubt it requires an almost inconceivable moral force to meet the demands of fear, backed by its allied self-interest, for a military establishment which shall enable a country to sleep in peace. It is one thing for the irresponsible to demand, it is quite another thing for the responsible to act. It is a curious fact, however, that statesmen are quite commonly found ready to take the most awful responsibilities in the declaration of wars, whose whole force of character seems to evaporate at the mere idea of what they regard as taking a risk for peace.

Finding Forage Plants for the Deserts

IF THE desert stretches of the American Northwest could be made to support a wild forage plant the halcyon days of the free range for cattle, and the halcyon days of 12½ and 15-cent beefsteak for the masses would return again. These desert stretches are of far greater area than would appear to a casual student of the map. Here and there patches of them have been redeemed by irrigation, but redemption by patches is, at best, slow and costly work. What is desired is the transformation of the desert lands into pastures, not farms. And this is not so remote an accomplishment as it would seem. Former Secretary Wilson, during his long administration of the United States agricultural department, succeeded in planting many new varieties of Russian alfalfa in the dry regions. Alfalfa is now planted very close to the desert's edge. There is constant research and experimentation along this line, and botanists are now more than hopeful of finding something edible and fattening for cattle that will displace and exterminate the sage brush.

Prof. N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota State University has recently returned from the Siberian steppes, where he has been engaged on a mission of desert plant exploration; and he has brought with him, it is announced, a number of forage plants which he believes will take root in the arid lands of the United States Northwest. His most important discovery was a hardy, upright, yellow-flowered Siberian alfalfa. He obtained seed of this plant, it appears, on a previous trip to Russia. This seed was planted with results that induced the South Dakota Legislature to appropriate \$15,000 for experiments in the state. Later it appropriated an additional \$10,000 to meet the expenses attending Professor Hansen's second trip. One of the fruits of this excursion is a supply of Siberian alfalfa seed, amounting to about a ton and a half, that will make possible extensive propagation in the home fields.

It is not difficult to agree with the Tacoma Tribune, which, in considering the benefits likely to accrue to the Pacific Northwest from Professor Hansen's labors, lays emphasis upon the fact that while they promise to be priceless they have been obtained at small cost. If the end in view can be accomplished, the professor's work will be felt with benefit to humanity down through the centuries. However, recognition and reward are very likely secondary considerations with him at present. They are probably of as little consequence to him as they were to the man who found the wheat kernel that has transformed the western Canadian waste into a golden grain-producing empire.

When the Temple of Janus Is Open!

WITH growth of the Boston Art Museum's equipment and its direct social service has come increased cost of administration. To evade it is impossible. Consequently completion of the Robert Dawson Evans galleries next November will still further increase the demand for income, inasmuch as the museum authorities have not yet come to that administrative policy, already adopted by some institutions, of accepting no gifts of new buildings unless provision is made for their up-keep. To meet the demands for increased income arising from expanding plant and larger administrative staff, two sources of relief are open, namely, more generous private aid and municipal aid. With the latter must come division of authority—a result naturally unattractive to the trustees, not for selfish but rather for idealistic reasons. The results of a measure of popular control of the city library, with authority to shape its policy vested in part at city hall, have not been such as to tempt other cultural agencies of the city, now dependent wholly on private donors, to seek aid from the city treasury. Recent happenings in local politics can hardly be counted upon as modifying in any way distrust of the method of financing the museum by public taxation.

This being so, the duty of reducing or extinguishing the annual deficit must rest upon persons combining appreciation of art with abundance of means. Splendid traditions of munificence have been created by the generation which founded the museum and brought it to its present glory. Mrs. Evans, a representative of a later day, is splendidly following where the pioneer patrons and donors led.

The trustees, in their annual report, rightly make much of the closer touch between museum and people now as compared with earlier times. Through visits by pupils in private and public schools, lecture courses given by experts, and personally conducted tours of the galleries in charge of trained students of art, the process of democratization goes on. The effect is registered, so far as the museum itself is concerned, in the steadily mounting attendance of a far more intelligent and sympathetic company of persons than what used to come. What the effect upon the community itself of this larger use of the museum as a teacher of esthetics and purveyor of beauty, only one can say who studies the comparative sales of works of art by local or oversea dealers and who knows the change in taste reflected in contemporary architecture and interior furnishings.

A NEW YORK CITY auction room last week was the scene of a dispersal sale of autographs, books, and other property associated intimately with Abraham Lincoln. The prices paid for these writings of the emancipator of a race and for any most trifling utensil or tool which he owned were astounding, and could only have been bid by men with long and deep purses of their own or by men commissioned to act as agents for millionaires. That the new owners may always cherish their treasures as carefully and lovingly as the collector of this remarkable assemblage of memorabilia did, is a pious hope of sensible and sensitive onlookers. He was impelled to the quest by intense admiration of Lincoln.

The pity is that the Lambert collection could not have been bought as an entity by the United States national government, or by some civic spirited citizen of means, and given to the nation to be enshrined in the coming Lincoln memorial structure on the banks of the Potomac. That stately pile, by its internal furnishings as well as by its external beauty and dignity, seems bound to be a national objective, whither visitors will turn in number far surpassing the record for Mt. Vernon or Concord. For Lincoln is loved where Washington and Emerson are only respected and revered.

The coming memorial hall must have all that has been planned for it in the way of sculpture and paintings; but it might well have books that Lincoln read, letters that he penned, accounts that he figured upon, clothes that he wore, desks at which he sat—in short all obtainable material for reconstructing through the imagination some definite notion of how he studied, worked and rose to fame as lawyer, politician and statesman. No doubt, when the memorial building is ready for its furnishings, offerings of Lincolniana will be abundant; but probably never again will there come upon the market at one time so much material deserving of purchase by the government as was sold and bought last week.

LOWELL, Mass., according to the Merrimac valley waterway board, can be made accessible to seagoing vessels of seventeen feet draft at an expenditure of \$7,043,600, and accompanying the report is a recommendation that the state appropriate \$1,000,000 as an evidence of its readiness to cooperate with the federal government in the project. It is this form of cooperation that may be depended upon in the future to advance necessary internal waterway improvement and to abolish the pork barrel.

It is estimated that the United States parcel post will carry 600,000,000 packages during the present year and derive a revenue of near 10 cents from each. This leads the postmaster-general to propose continued expansion of the system. A 100-pound weight limit, he thinks, is none too much. Yet it would be as well to go slowly. Closer application of the system as it is now to the ordinary daily needs of the people seems to be the requisite thing.

THE movement for agricultural education is spreading rapidly and it should bear good fruit in the near future. There is the state of Nevada, for instance, establishing its first agricultural high school. And it used to be said that Nevada had no agricultural products or prospects worth mentioning.

THE chairman of the Colorado Democratic state central committee is a woman, Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee. She has had much practical experience in practical politics and seems to be possessed of some very sound views as to what practical politics should mean.

CREDIT is due the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for installing at grade crossings signals that give plain warning of approaching trains by day and night. But real improvement in this respect lies in the total abolition of grade crossings.

PROBABLY there will always be a difference in human tastes and traits and nobody need be surprised if some people will still prefer to "round the Horn" after the Panama canal is opened.

Growing Popularity of the Art Museum

Lincoln Memorabilia Being Scattered